The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Yesterday, at Philadelphia, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, all the Judges concurring, made a decision restoring to the Connellsville Railroad Company all its rights and franchises, which were unjustly and corruptly taken from it by the Legislature. This decision makes substantially an end of all controversy in this case. It is true, the matter is depending, in another form, before the Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal taken from the judgment of the Circuit Court at Williamsport, which was that the act repealing the charter was unconstitutional and void; but it cannot be doubtful what the ultimate decision of that Court will be. The opinion of the Circuit Court will be sustained. But, if the decision of the Circuit Court shall be set aside, that result will be of no consequence. The decision of the Supreme Court of this State practically closes out the whole matter; that is, it restores the charter beyond all peradventure.

This is a subject in which this city has a great stake. Our people have been abused and calumniated because they felt they were outraged, and spoke and acted in accordance with that conviction. Justice has been long in coming—long, as measured by their impatience—and they hail it with the heartier satisfaction.

What adds to the gratification is the circumstance that the decision was unanimous. Not one of the Judges entertained the idea that reason or excuse for the repealing act ever existed.

It is fair to infer that, under this decision, the work on the road will be resumed and pushed to completion with the least possible delay.

THE ERIE CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, consulting engineer of this company, made, on the 23d ult., a report to the President and managers thereof, relative to the original construction, present condition, and feasibility of enlargement of the canal, which has since been published in pamphlet form. He makes the length of the canal 136½ miles, divided into three sections; from Beaver to head of New Castle pool, 31 miles; from head of New Castle pool to Conneaut Lake, 60 miles, and from Conneaut Lake to Lake Erie, 45½ miles. The supply of water for the proposed enlarged capacity of the line he regards as abundant; and he estimates the cost of the enterprise at $1,867,754 34. As this computation was made upon the scale of prices existing some little time ago, it may be taken for granted a considerable less sum would now suffice.

In Erie county much interest is felt relative to this matter; as, also, generally along the line of the canal. Indeed, at the election last autumn it entered as a prominent element into the contest for State Senator.

It is now proposed to ask the Legislature to extend its credit to aid in the enlargement. If we are correctly informed, the plan is to get the State to issue its bonds for the amount required, taking a mortgage on the canal as security. The intention is, we believe, to bring a bill before the Legislature, to this end, during the current session.

According to the Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, it now contains 486 criminal inmates—the largest number ever reached. During the year 113 were discharged; thirty-four were pardoned; five escaped, and two died; so that the whole number of prisoners for the year was 640. As the prison has only 318 cells, it is apparent that two-thirds of the number contain two prisoners instead of one, as the laws direct. Of course, this makes the solitary system, of which so much boasting has been heard, a nullity. We are not sorry for that, for we have no faith in the system, and think the sooner it shall be got rid of the better. But it ought to be superseded by some other definite system, not by what is in opposition to all systems. Members of the present Legislature ought earnestly to consider this matter. The Inspectors cannot refuse to receive prisoners duly committed; and, receiving them, they cannot retain them in custody in the manner commanded by law. An effectual remedy ought to be provided for this condition of affairs.

The Sheriff of Luzerne county had levied on and advertised for sale all the property and franchises of the Union Coal Company. One portion of this property was acquired last year, the price paid being $1,750,000. The property of this Company, situated in Wayne county, was sold some weeks ago, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company becoming the purchaser, as it doubtless will be of the property located in Luzerne county. Indeed, it is quite probable the Union Coal Company was organized for the express purpose of being sold out; its property and franchises thus falling into the possession of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This will work an augmentation of its privileges which it could hardly have obtained from the Legislature.

The Marine Hospital of Erie, Pa., was incorporated by the last Legislature, and was granted three hundred acres of land owned by the State, as a first appropriation. It is now proposed to enter into contract for the erection of suitable buildings for hospital purposes on a site containing one hundred acres, in the city of Erie, a part of the State land grant. Yesterday, Wilson King, Esq., of that city, and Mr. E. R. Porter, architect of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here for the purpose of visiting and inspecting Dixmont Hospital, preparatory to adopting a plan for the proposed new buildings. They will visit that institution to-day and we feel sure will be favorably impressed with its general convenience, beauty and arrangement.

We yesterday mentioned that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States had publicly and coarsely boasted that the body of which he is a member would upset the Reconstruction Policy of Congress. Both his matter and manner demonstrated what we have heretofore affirmed, that Judges are as completely politicians, as editors are as members of Congress, and can as little be trusted to decide impartially where questions dividing political organizations are involved. On motion of Mr. Schofield this reported tirade has been referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. If the published statement shall be sustained, that Judge ought speedily to be impeached and deposed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which is the actual owner of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, have a surplus of near two millions of dollars. Under the most discouraging circumstances it has refused to divest itself of this proprietorship, even upon conditions assuring the completion of the connection as speedily as possible after the settlement of the legal impediments. It is, consequently, reasonable to infer, since the restoration of the charter by the Supreme Court, that work on the unfinished portion of the line will be resumed upon the incoming of spring, and that the whole will be pushed to completion at the earliest practicable moment.

Erie is without a Board of Trade. A city of so much importance, and destined to all such a high place, to be without the necessary auxiliary of a Chamber of Commerce is like a ship without a rudder.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 5. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

CITY TIME.

In the "Life of Sam Slick," it is told how that Yankee pedler, when he found it impossible by ordinary means, to induce a farmer to buy one of his Connecticut clocks, would ask permission to leave it until his return on his "circuit."

This device, it appears, seldom failed to secure a customer; for the family which had once given it a place on the kitchen mantle, finding it grow a necessity of life, paid the clock maker his own price, rather than see the Connecticut tressure depart on the returning wagon.

Our "City Time" seems to be one of those conveniencies, which we did not know was needed, till we tried it, and whose value would only be felt, if we were exposed to the chance of its loss. A year or two ago we used to look in at the watchmaker's occasionally to make sure our time was right (or wrong) within a few minutes; but to-morrow, when a single stroke on the Court House bell sends the hour to every one, our citizens will give Mr. Reed an unconscious testimony to their dependence on his accuracy, by the simultaneous comparison of several hundred time keepers with his, whose verdict every one takes as final.

We are thus accustomed to refer through the telegraph to our standard clock, by which we set our watches. But what is the clock set by? The answer to this question can show nothing new to the scientific reader, but may interest some who would reply "by the sun," as a matter of course; and, in fact, the idea that the sun keeps time of unimpeachable uniformity, seems common enough even among people of good general education, to excuse us for assuring any one who so supposes that if he have a watch of ordinary excellence he may be sure that it keeps more regular time than the sun does.

It is true enough that we can deduce the time by computation, when we know the sun's error, but this method does not give the most accurate results, and the reader who cares to know the process of finding the time, from which, at second hand, we daily set our watches and regulate our appointments, should endeavor to obtain admittance (not usually an easy matter) to some of the larger observatories of the country, where the original data are obtained on which is formed the Nautical Almanac by which the local time is calculated in all the principal cities.

We shall find such observatories, furnished with means to obtain the time to a small fraction of a second, in or near every large city of the Northern and Middle States, except Pittsburgh; and an hour in one will probably give the visitor some new ideas of the remoteness of the causes which may effect his personal comfort, and of the conditions of a struggle carried on by man against the imperfection of his own senses.

Who would suppose that the practical wants of life would create a demand for an accuracy in the knowledge of the time, which would treat a single second of error as an unpardonably gross mistake? Yet an error of a considerable part of a mile in a vessel's reckoning is in some cases caused by each *second* that the chronometer is wrong, and considering that the shipping of the country depends on this little instrument and its companion, the Nautical Almanac, the reader may be less surprised to hear that to obtain the time so that resulting predictions shall not be one-tenth of a second in error, is an object important enough to cause this Government to support a large observatory and a corps of Astronomers at the public cost.

If we suppose ourselves visiting such an observatory this evening, to see how the time is found; we shall pass by many other instruments to view the "transit," here, a powerful telescope, mounted between two tall and very massive piers, each formed of a single block of granite. The instrument is in all its parts an example of the extremest accuracy which mechanical skill can reach. Were one of the steel axles on which it turns, for instance, one ten-thousandth of an inch larger than the other, a perceptible error would exist in each observation. Now, "one ten-thousandth of an inch" is here to be understood, not as a figure of speech, but quite literally; and accordingly, we shall be told that these axles have been turned with a diamond, since the imperceptible waste of the finest ordinary lathe-tool, would interfere with the result.

The piers are carefully wrapped in "jackets" to prevent sudden change of temperature, and yet under the delicate tests furnished by the observations themselves, are found to alter in height from day to day, and to sway forward and back, by quantities utterly insensible to our unaided senses.

We shall see little of this, at an evening visit. The room is dark; there is probably no conversation, and certainly no fire, although the temperature is far below freezing, and the observer, who is lying on his back upon a sort of handcar, with nothing between him and the sky, must have a cold time of it. There is a continuous opening in front and above him, through which the January winds enter freely; whatever around is not stone and brick is brass and iron, and there is not even the ticking of a clock to break the silence.

In a few moments we hear a series of raps which seem to come from the observer, who now rolls himself and his car back on a little railway which runs under the telescope, and we may, if we please, examine it. Noticing that it points exactly South, so that the star will be seen just as it crosses the meridian we look in.

We shall see nothing but a glare of yellow light, across which stretch five vertical wires, the middle one representing the meridian, while to the left glitters the star, which has just crossed and which is flickering as though about to go out, and seems retreating toward the East with startling rapidity.

The raps were made by the observer as it crossed the wires, and leaving him to resume his monotonous labor, we pass to a distant room, well lighted and warmed, where electricity is carrying the result of his watchings.

Here ticks, with slow distinctness, the Sidereal clock, the ultimate effort of the horologist's art. It has little peculiarity in its exterior except a dial divided into twenty four hours and a flash of light, which springs from the end of the pendulum at every swing.

Near by, with lively clicking, a brass cylinder turns, by separate mechanism, once a minute. It is covered with paper, on which a pen traces an endless line as the cylinder turns beneath, while at every flash from the pendulum the pen is twitched aside, as if by an invisible hand, and instantly recovers itself, leaving the line thus broken at regular intervals, each of which correspond to a second of the clock.

While we look, the observer at the other end of the building has seen a star approaching the wires, and now, though we cannot hear his distant raps on the telegraph key, we see their effect on the paper before us, on which the pen makes a mark as the key is struck, and then another, and another, till five are recorded. These signal the time when the star passed the five wires in the transit, the middle one marking the moment of its passage across the meridian; and if we stop the mechanism, and remove the paper, we shall find recorded there the hour, the minute, the second, and the fraction of a second, when the star crossed.

Certain allowances made, the interval between the star's passages from day to day is invariable, and if the clock records too early a time for its transit, the clock is slow, always supposing that the telescope is pointed truly. After all the multiplication of delicate mechanism, however, it must be plain that if the telescope points in the least to the East or West of South, the time recorded will not be that of the star's crossing the true meridian, and consequently will not be right, so that any imperfection in the instrument or adjustments will affect the result.

The peculiar accuracy attained is due less to the beautiful mechanism than to the forecast of the astronomer himself. The striking peculiarity of the whole process now comes into view.

The astronomer knows that *some* error lies in each part of the best instrument, and in its most careful adjustment, which will vitiate the result, he seeks, if it be not allowed for. He will not assume then, for example, that those diamond turned axles are equal; *absolutely* equal; he knows they are not; but he will know by how many hundred thousandths of an inch they differ, and calculate by how much that minute difference has diverted his telescope from its true plane.

Thus, that imperfection which we all agree theoretically to exist in the most perfect human work, here appears as a sensible fact, is hunted down, and has its effect allowed for by mathematical computations which adapt themselves to every varying forms of error until a final result is reached correct to a few hundredths of a second of time.

We cannot without difficulty, conceive of any accuracy so great that the sum of ten separate mistakes should make a total of error, less than the time which elapses between the ticks of a clock and each separate error, be a measurable quantity; yet this result is exceeded.

It is not easy to realize, either that such a struggle against the limitation which nature seems to set our senses, should be called for by the common wants of life; yet it is so, and we might point out many very important results dependent upon it.

To confine ourselves to one: it is the cause of a difference in the market price of every imported article that navigation is incomparably safer since science has given the seaman the means of knowing at all times his position on the ocean, and this knowledge is due to such labor as we have described. The Nautical Almanac of England and America, calculated from these observatories, have lowered the rates of marine insurance throughout the maritime world, and directly reduced the cost of every English pile used in our workshops, and every French silk worn by our ladies; and every pound of spice sold by our grocers. While last, yet scarcely least, without them we should no longer be able to rely on our "City Time."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Hon. W. L. Sharkey, E. M. Yerger and A. H. Handy, have been appointed delegates from Mississippi to the Democratic National Convention.

—A Republican State Convention is called in Ohio for March 4th, to nominate State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention.

—R. M. Lyttle and N. C. Wilson, Esqs., have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, from the Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin representative district, with instructions to support Gen. Grant for President, Gov. Curtin for Vice President, Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General, and General Campbell for Surveyor General.

—Senator Dixon expresses a fear of the Democrats losing the next election in Connecticut. He says that there are a large amount of bonds held by wealthy Democrats all over the State, and that the Democratic party in the West is determined to commit the party to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and on that, he says, they will lose all hope in all of the New England States.

—We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have conveyed all the line of canals from Columbia to Hollidaysburg to the Pennsylvania Canal Company. The consideration money expressed in the deed is $2,650,000. One of the objects of this movement, we understand, is the enlargement of the canal by a special company, and one of the good results hoped for is the greater and more certain facilities for the accommodation of the heavy tonnage from the various coal regions that now find outlet by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that a Conservative Senator who recently called upon President Johnson found him in a very peaceable disposition, with not the slightest indications of any warlike tendencies, except upon General Grant, whom he charged with considerable warmth as having sold out to the Radicals. He says he has concluded to allow Stanton to serve out the rest of the term, but he is determined he shall have no more power or duty than is conferred upon him by statute. He says he would like to put some one else in the War Department, but he has been assured that were he to send an angel into the Senate for confirmation they would quickly throw the name back marked "rejected," and so he does not wish to give them any more chances to offer him an insult.

It is astonishing what sudden conviction and repentance has been wrought in the minds of members of the Legislature by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Connellsville Railroad! By a unanimous vote both Houses have consented to do a plain act of justice which it is probable neither would have done at all, if their refusal would have hindered the consummation. Since the doing of wrong in this special thing can no longer be made profitable, many members are stirred with an irresistible impulse towards honesty!

It has been maintained by certain individuals on the eastern side of the State that the restoration of the Connellsville charter, and the consequent construction of a direct line of railroad between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, would damage Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The stock market at Philadelphia, which ought to be taken as a safe criterion in the case, tells a different story. The shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have decidedly advanced in price since the decision of the Supreme Court.

—Mount Vesuvius, (says a special dated Naples, Italy, Jan. 20th,) which has continued in eruption with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, has culminated in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe. On the 26th the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite to the gate of Castello Neonks, one of the fortifications of Naples, situated between the Royal Palace and the sea, fell, tumbling outward, detaching portions of several houses, built in the vicinity, and overwhelming carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment. The scene is melancholy and full of ruin. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth, which had just formed a part of the mountain. This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number killed has not been ascertained.

—It is stated the Congressional Ways and Means Committee has decided not to reduce the tax on whisky.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, January 13, 1868, on the Bill Declaring What Shall Constitute a Quorum of the Supreme Court, and to Regulate the Jurisdiction Thereof.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. The object of the amendment reported by the committee to the Senate bill is to preserve this Government in its original spirit, and protect its people in the enjoyment of the rights intended to be secured to them by its fundamental law, by protecting that law as well against the encroachments of the States as from the ambition or infirmities of its accredited expounders, acting through the more insidious and alarming process of judicial construction, which is so often but another name for judicial legislation.

The purpose of the amendment just offered by me, which is no other than a copy of the bill that, under a feeling of profound alarm for the tranquility of the nation and the preservation of the just balances of the Constitution, was introduced by me into the last Congress, and again renewed and referred upon the inauguration of the present one, is to make that protection sure by exacting the highest security that the authority of Congress can demand and the nature of the circumstances will admit.

To this end it provides that not less than a full bench shall sit in judgment upon the will of the people as declared through their Representatives, and that nothing short of the concentaneous agreement of the favored few, holding their places by appointment of the Executive, shall nullify the law, or trample on the scepter of the law giver, and striking his ordinances dead at his feet.

The amendment of the committee, while it accepts and incorporates the principle enunciated in my bill, and so far challenges my approval, reduces the security provided for by it by compromising on a two-thirds vote, which, under the present constitution of the Supreme Court, would add one voice only to the number now required to undo the work of Congress, and give, perhaps, a new law to the people; and in this, I think, falls short of the necessities of the case and the high requirements of public duty.

The difference, then, is only one of measure or degree—a mere question of more or less—between the highest possible security and an inferior or lower one. And here, I think, it may be affirmed with confidence that the legislator, holding, as he does, a public trust, is not dealing upon his own account or for his own private interests alone, has no absolute discretion, no choice, indeed, but to take the higher and superior. Assuming the need of a guarantee for the public safety, he cannot, in my judgment, as between the two, make a false question is what is within the range of the possible. When the great interests—perhaps the life—of a nation are involved, I take it to be his clear duty to waive no security, but to

"Make assurance double sure,
And take a bond of fate."

The point once admitted, as it is here, that we may require any more than a majority, the whole question is surrendered. If we may exact two-thirds it is transparent that we may exact the whole. And who shall say, if we may do this, that the lowest security which the country shall enjoy shall be less than the unanimity of the jury box? Is that is practicable, why may not insist upon it?

To these questions there can be no answer except that it is unreasonable, or inexpedient and unnecessary. But is this so? Let us examine.

It is not certainly unreasonable to insist that if the judgments of perhaps two hundred millions of people, the whole body of the nation, drawn mainly from the legal profession, and embodying a large portion of its wisdom and experience, are to be overruled by a little conclave of some seven or eight not chosen by the people at all, and not wiser or better than themselves, they presumably would be disposed to be equal to the stamp of fate shall give out no discordant utterances. The wisdom of that common law which was claimed by our ancestors as their birth-right has ordained that the life, and liber y, and property, even of the humblest citizen, shall not be taken away without the unanimous verdict of a jury of his peers. Is it, then, unwise that the life of a great State, the liberties of a great people, are not entitled to the same protection, and that four or five men out of a body so constituted—nay, even a bare majority of those four or five—shall determine in the last resort, and, as they suppose, finally, what the extent of its own charter of freedom, in defiance of the sense of the millions who, under all the forms of the Constitution, have declared their sovereign will?

I did not regard it as unlikely that the proposition, which I had the honor to introduce nearly two years ago, would startle the profession at first sight as an alarming innovation, and I am not sure that this expectation has been entirely disappointed. It could scarcely in the nature of things be otherwise. Lawyers, who ran in grooves, and are educated into a superstitious reverence for precedents, and so often may say so proverbially—fall as statesmen, because they lack the bold, original, and progressive spirit of a Mansfield, are always averse to untried ways, and always ready to denounce the idea of reform or change, whenever it goes to the root of substance and not any mere question of form, as a pernicious novelty. Men of this sort will say, perhaps, that there is no case where unanimity of sentiment has ever been demanded at the hands of any tribunal on a question as to the meaning or effect of a covenant or a law, and taking their position upon this assumption that the thing is improper only because there is no precedent to warrant it.

And yet if the law, as claimed by its professors, is only reason and the very perfection of it, and if what is not reason is not law, it will be found, on the application of this test, that the requirement in the unanimity of unanimity to conflict with that idea. Whatever weight considerations of mere convenience may be entitled to in ordinary cases upon questions of merely private right be tween man and man, it cannot certainly be affirmed that there is anything unreasonable—in the case of the depository of the supreme power of the State. The difference is only between an octarchy and a monarchy—between eight sacerdotal masters—a sort of conclave of superannuated cardinals—in wigs and gowns, and a single royal one in purple. Without disparagement to any of these high professions, it is certainly with none to that to which nearly forty years of my own life have been devoted, and which is now sought by some to be dethroned at this Capitol as the absolute master of the State, I must be excused for thinking that, however flattering may be the offer of the crown to us, many people would, perhaps, prefer the purple, with all its attendant splendors, to the sceptre, or, on the contrary, on all vital questions at least, should blend all its outgivings into one sublime chorus of universal harmony. In matters of faith, where the infallibility is the rule, such consentaneity is indispensable. If the successors of the fisherman, along with the triple crown had worn a twelve head, the prestige of infallibility must soon have disappeared. With seven or eight heads the faith must necessarily have perished under any other rule than that which is proposed to be enacted here.

It is only necessary to remind the lawyer himself that there is an analogy between the jury institution, and the trial by jury, which, although generally referred to the great charter of English liberty, antedates the records of our race, and is imbedded in all our constitutions as the palladium of all our rights—the one great preeminent defense of private and public liberty. It was not enough that the person and property of the citizen should be walled round by the protection of his peers. Even that security was treated as inadequate without the unanimity that constitutes its excellence. It was still possible that seven men out of twelve might be warped by prejudice, misled by ignorance, imposed on by cunning, corrupted by money, or seduced or overawed by power. The life and liberty and property of the citizen were not to be trusted to the keeping of the majority, or taken away except by the unanimous accord of all his judges, passing in criminal cases as well upon the law as upon the facts. It is the glory of England, as it is the boast of America, that not one of the great natural rights, whose protection is the only legitimate object of all government, shall be disturbed, even in the smallest particular, without the unanimous judgment of a larger bench than that which claims to pass, by a divided vote, upon the fundamental law of a great nation, and in effect to nullify that law, or to make it speak in accordance with its own imperial behests. Who, then, shall say that there is in this amendment anything unreasonable or unprecedented, or any departure from the analogies of our Constitution; or that a nation may not borrow in its extremity, for the preservation of its life, the securities it has already thrown around the humblest individual and the lowliest home?

If there is anything that is transcendently and indefensibly unreasonable, it is in the idea that it should be competent for even any seven or eight men, however exalted, and with like passions and infirmities as ourselves, either to legislate away by construction the great charter of our liberties, or to set aside decrees of the high council of the nation, embodying, as it always does, a large share of the intelligence and all of the majesty of a great people, and in effect to lend every body but itself. That is an anomaly necessitated, perhaps, by the fact of a written Constitution, but still an anomaly that may well startle us, in view of the possibilities that are so strongly suggested by the present condition of the nation, wherein its highest judicial tribunal is invoked and dependent, as a powerful, nay, a ruinless auxiliary in the war waged by the Executive against the power that is intrusted under the Constitution with the making of its laws. There was a time when it was seriously doubted whether there was any authority in the States or the United States that could declare an act of the law-making power to be invalid because it conflicted with the constitutions of either. That question has been settled affirmatively on grounds that may be, perhaps, conceded to be unanswerable, and which I will not, at all events, attempt to controvert. It was apparently the logical and necessary result of an antagonism between a superior law and an inferior one, which could not be reconciled without the surrender of one or other of them. If the fundamental, and of course the higher law was not to prevail in such a strife, the Constitution became valueless as a limitation, which it was intended to be. It was not without reason, however, as we have occasion from very recent experience to know, that the jealous and watchful and aggressive spirit of power,

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

MR. A. K. MCCLURE offers to sell his interest—the controlling one—in the Franklin *Repository*.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has done a good thing in enforcing the rule that the prurient issues of the sensational press shall not be sold on their trains.

PRESIDENTIAL.—Forney's Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Forty Pennsylvania Republican papers have declared in favor of Hon. Galusha A. Grow as their candidate for Vice President. Mr. Grow has made a brilliant record as a thorough progressive since his election to Congress in 1850, and his continuous service in that body from that time to 1862. If he should be nominated at Chicago he would be most acceptable to our people."

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, &c.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, January 23, 1868.

The cholera is fading away so rapidly that the next Sunday is designed for thanksgiving. Moreover the Board of Health will give clear bills from that day to vessels sailing from Havana and Cardenas. I read in a letter from St. Iago de Cuba, dated January 16th, that Mr. Edward Andrew, an Englishman, I suppose, employed in the Consolidated Mines of the Nella del Cobre, was assassinated recently by a Chinese laborer whom he had chastised a few hours before. The "Spanish Bank" of this city is to duplicate its capital, which now amounts to $4,000,000. It is already announcing the issue of a series of shares to the amount of one million and a prime of twenty per cent. The prime is considered too high and has displeased the public.

MARKETS.

The sugar market is extremely dull and without transactions. We quote No. 12 from 7 to 7¼c. and nominal.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer Marcella we have news from the Mexican capital to the 11th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst.

The Marcella was on the 18th off Sisal, but did not communicate with that port on account of its being besieged by the Republican army which are cannonading the town. The French steamer Cayene sailed from Vera Cruz on the same day the Marcella, but she is now overdue. The *Pensamiento* of Vera Cruz of the 6th says: "The expedition of 2,400 men to Tucatan did not sail yesterday as was expected, owing to the want of means we had. We believe it will sail to day." Of the murderers of General Merino, six have been captured, two of them were shot in being apprehended, and it is said there are rumors that the revolutionists were in connivance with some of the exiles, whom they expected at every moment. It is said in private letters that the Mexican Government is actively taking every measure to quench the rebellion and was preparing to send new reinforcements and was doing everything to crush that object. The remains of General Comonfort are to be taken from San Fernando to the "Diputacion," to remain there while preparations are being made to inter them in a manner becoming so much distinguished a statesman and general.

Cotton growing in the State of Colima seems to give great hops of its undoubted success. The crop upon the low lands of the river Coahuayan is the best, and has been offered at $20.00. We read in the Mexican journals that Guadalajara is still the order of the day. General Antonio Eariglio has been kidnapped recently by five individuals, but he escaped from their clutches. A man was carried off near Guanajuato, and robbed of, a brother of the bishop, from the public square of Salamanca. The owner of the Hacienda of Cerro Gordo has also been kidnapped. Don P. Ramirez, ex-Minister of Maximilian, has obtained permission to publish the whole correspondence between the so called Emperor and Napoleon.

The Minister of War has published an order prohibiting whipping and other corporal punishments in the Mexican army.

E. H. Paulnier, Esq., American Consul at Vera Cruz, returned to his post by the English packet *Danube*.

HAYTI.

The *Gleaner* of Kingston, (Jamaica) of the 8th inst, publishes the following:

By the arrival, on the 2d, of the American schooner Morilla in thirty hours from Aux Cayes, we learn that a revolution of a very formidable character has broken out through all Hayti, and it was rumored that General Salomon, the Haytien Ambassador to England and France, would be the future President of the Republic, and his arrival was looked for. Three Haytien soldiers had been shot in the suburbs of Aux Cayes, the day the Morilla left. No had shot a Haytien officer of Customs, was in prison at Aquin and there was every probability of his being shot. The schooner Morilla left St. Thomas on the 23d ult. She reports that there had been slight shocks of earthquake on the 21st, 22d and 23d of December.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) Jan. 9, 1868.

At a quarter after 3 A. M., on Thursday, a smart shock of earthquake was felt in this city. The shock was not of long duration but very sharp. The British ship Comet, 1200 miles from Plymouth, twenty-five days out, bound for Pensacola, struck on Bare Bush Key at 5 o'clock A. M., on the 3d inst. The Captain and twenty-one men were picked up by Captain Darby, of the Dragon Bristol, and brought to Kingston.

The Legislative council will re-assemble on the 14th, when the several bills now before it will be taken up.

H. M. steamer Fawn, seventeen guns, commander Hall, arrived at Port Royal on the 1st inst., from Turtle Island, that Island on the morning of the 25th of December, and experienced strong winds. Up to the time of leaving Tortula occasional light shocks of earthquakes were felt but no damage of further consequence was sustained. The people were still in a state of alarm. No communication was held with St. Thomas being reported unhealthy. Tortula continued healthy. The weather was favorable for the growing crop. The negroes, whether from poverty and want of money or more enlightened ideas, have not spent their time in indolence and frivolity as is usual at this season. Upon most estates they have already turned out to work, and crops, which are fully a month behind, will, if they were this time last season, may now be said to have commenced in earnest. Coffee of ordinary quality comes to the market freely, but prices are too high to have any margin on shipments to Europe. Sugar and Rum are scarce and in demand for local consumption.

STATE NEWS.

—The three following items we find in the Johnstown correspondence of the Abensburg *Allegheneian*:

A disturbance occurred in a lager bear saloon here the other day, during the continuance of which a young man named Broderick was severely cut by a dirk knife in the hands of some person unknown.

A valuable roll of carpet was stolen from the door of Mr. John J. Murphy's store a couple of days ago. A reward of twenty dollars is offered for information that will lead to the detection of the thief. Store door stealing has become quite common here of late.

A child of Mrs. Boyers, of Sharpsburg, aged eighteen months, was scalded to death one day last week by its upsetting upon it of a tub of hot water.

—Last Tuesday a week ago, the 7th inst., as William Small, a boy of about twelve years of age, son of John A. Small, of Polk township, was returning home from school, he had to go through the woods a short distance. While in the woods he heard some rattling in the brus s and out flew a pheasant and he fired on his head, but just at this moment out ran a red fox after the pheasant. The lad made a grab for him with the other hand, but he being too quick, he missed the sly fox. He has the pheasant at home alive.—*Monroe Democrat*.

—A man named Yonson, a shingle-maker, left Phillipsburg on Friday, January 17th, partially intoxicated, with a horse and sleigh, and on Saturday, the 18th, he was found in the Allegheny mountains, east of Phillipsburg, frozen to death. The horse was also dead and stiff. This is a terrible warning to those who are in the habit of indulging freely in intoxicating drinks. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered by the jury.

—The dwelling house of Anthony Foose, Washington ville, was burned on last Sunday. Mr. F., we learn, was absent at the time. The entire building and nearly all its contents, together with a small grain house attached, containing a quantity of wheat were consumed, and in addition to the above, several hundred dollars in gold, silver and greenbacks. No insurance.—*Danville Intelligencer*.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Act to Register Dogs in Beaver County—Resolution Concerning Tax Due Commonwealth—Compensation for Holding Elections in Armstrong—Proposed New County of Petroleum —New Ward in Johnstown—Petition for Prohibitory Liquor Law—Expatriation Question—Cars on Sunday and Negroes in Cars—Bills in Place —The Railroad Law on Second Reading in the House—Connellsville Railroad Bill Approved by the Governor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan 31, 1868.

SENATE.

DOG REGISTRATION.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, read in place an act extending the act for registering dogs in Allegheny county to Beaver county.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that the Auditor General be requested to transmit to the Senate a statement of the amount of State tax due the Commonwealth by each county, tor what year said tax is due, at what time the present triennial revision of the valuation of the several counties was made, when a statement of the same was communicated to the Commissioners of the several counties, and for what years said revision was made.

The resolution was adopted.

NEW COUNTY BILL.

Mr. LOWRY'S bill creating a new county out of Crawford, Forrest, Venango and Warren counties, to be called Petroleum county, was considered, Mr. LOWRY making a long speech in favor of it.

Mr. BROWN, of Mercer, and Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, spoke against it. Finally the bill was postponed.

NEW WARD IN JOHNSTOWN.

The act creating a new ward, to be called the Sixth, in Johnstown, Cambria county, was passed finally.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAY FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS.

Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong, presented a remonstrance from citizens of Armstrong county against any law granting additional compensation to owners of houses in which elections are held in that county.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, presented a petition from Industry township, Beaver county, for a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, one from Bellvue, Allegheny county, for an act authorizing the School Directors to borrow money.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. HICKMAN, from Committee on Federal Relations, reported back the House joint resolutions urging Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister in England to demand the release of American prisoners held for alleged political offences, and to insist upon some fixed policy by which the rights of American citizens shall be respected, with amendments amounting to a substitute.

CARS OR SUNDAY.

Also, from the Committee on Judiciary, (general,) with negative recommendation, an act to repeal so much of the act of April 22, 1794, as makes it unlawful for cars to run on Sunday.

NEGROES IN CARS.

Messrs. DEISE and LINTON each reported from the Committee on Judiciary, (general,) as committed, acts repealing the act of last session compelling the admission of negroes into railway cars.

Mr. MANN alleged that the bills were never considered in the Committee.

Mr. DEISE explained that they had been decided upon at a meeting of the Committee when the Republican members were absent.

The matter was debated at considerable length, and the bills were finally recommitted, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of forty-three to forty-one—the Democrats voting "No."

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the School Board of the Second ward, Lawrenceville, to borrow money and sell certain real estate.

By Mr. HICKMAN, of Beaver, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in Industry township, Beaver county; also, reducing the number of School Directors in Ohio township, Beaver county; also, incorporating the Beaver county Banking and Safe Deposit Association.

Mr. DEISE, of Clinton, granting to County Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts jurisdiction of a Court of Chancery in all cases of mortgages given by corporations.

By Mr. BEATTY, of Crawford, authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the Receiver of the Petroleum Bank the United States bonds originally deposited as security for the currency of the bank.

FREE RAILROAD LAW.

The Free Railroad Law was considered on second reading, pending which the House adjourned till Monday evening.

THE CONNELLSVILLE BILL APPROVED.

The Connellsville bill has been approved by Gov. Geary.

The Passage of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Bill—Hand Shaking Over the Result—The Free Railroad Bill—Additional Notaries for Allegheny County.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1868.

The scene in the Senate, this morning was rather exciting, and as pleasant in its results as it was exciting.

After the regular routine business, Mr. Errett called up the Connellsville bill, repealing the repealing bill of 1864, and fixing three years from date as the time for the completion of the road. As soon as it was through Committee of the Whole, Mr. Graham took the floor and delivered a very able speech in favor of it. When he had concluded, Mr. Stutzman and Mr. Searight both followed a while in opposition—for they don't like the *Record*. There being then a very general desire to take the vote, the Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays.

When Mr. Landon's name was called he proceeded to give the reasons for his vote, which he did in his usual animated style. Mr. McCandless did the same, and so did Mr. McConaughy, Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Walace, and one or two others. During the delivery of these short but lively speeches, considerable animation prevailed, and when the vote was announced as *unanimous*, there was a general shaking of hands and exchanging of congratulations all over the Chamber.

The general burden of these explanations was that, last winter, when this question was up, the Speakers voted against the bill because the case was in the hands of the Court, and the Legislature had no right to interpose its *supersedeas* before the Court could decide. But, the Court having now decided the matter finally, they cheerfully gave their vote in harmony with the views of the Supreme Judges.

In order to show the vote on this important question, I send you a list of the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Browne, [Lancaster,] Brown, [Mercer,] Brown, [Northampton,] Burnett, Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Davis, Errett, Fisher, Jackson, Landon, Lowry, McCandless, McConaughy, McIntyre, Nagle, Ridgway, Searight, Shoemaker, Shugart, Stinson, Stutzman, Taylor, Wallace, White, Worthington, and Speaker Graham.—30.

Nays—None.

Absent—Messrs. Beck, Glatz, Linderman and Randall.

The bill was immediately transcribed and taken over to the House, where it was called up at once, and put through without a dissenting voice. It goes to the Governor to-morrow, and will soon after be a law.

Thus has ended, and most happily, an ugly controversy; and it must be said to the credit of Philadelphia that, when the decision of the Supreme Court became known, her representatives here yielded gracefully and good naturedly.

The House has had under consideration this afternoon the Free Railroad Law, the main fight being on the motion to make the minimum amount of stock subscribed *ten* thousand dollars per mile instead of *two* thousand. The Free Railroad men agreed to make the amount *four* thousand. The discussion is still going on.

Several Senators, who are warm Free Railroad men, favor the proposition to make the minimum amount of stock ten thousand dollars per mile. Mr. Coleman, Chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee, is one of these, and Mr. Lowry is understood to concur with him. Messrs. Ridgway and Randall, two of the other members of the Committee, also favor this sum. Mr. Errett, the remaining member of the Committee, favored a lower sum, say five thousand; but all the rest of his colleagues preferring the larger sum, he agreed to let the bill be reported in this shape, and take the opportunity of voting for the lower sum when the bill comes up in the Senate. I am inclined to think, however, that the Senate will prefer the larger sum, several very strong and thorough free railroad men being of that mind.

The telegraph reports Mr. Errett as introducing a bill to appoint *two* additional Notaries in Allegheny county. It was Mr. Wilson who introduced a bill to appoint *two* new Notaries. Mr. Errett's bill authorizes but *one* new one. It is not yet certain that either bill will be reported to final passage. Some two dozen applicants are already after the place. ALLEGHENY.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1868.

SENATE.

OHIO AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Chairman laid before the Senate several communications, including a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature rescinding the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN denied it was a just expression of the people of Ohio.

Mr. SUMNER claimed it was of no effect—that a State could not withdraw an approval once given.

Mr. JOHNSON argued on the opposite side.

The matter then was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The bill supplementary of the tenure of office bill was taken up.

The question was on Mr Sumner's amendment that the bill shall not do away with the fore gn agents of the State Department.

Mr. PATTERSON moved an amendment that such agents shall not exceed five in number.

Messrs. SUMNER, ANTHONY, GRIMES, CONNESS and CAMERON opposed such restriction on the part of Congress.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid aside and an adjournment till Monday was provided for.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice he would on Monday press a vote on the case of Senator Thomas.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWE spoke in its favor.

Mr. HOWE said he should address himself chiefly to the manifesto of his colleague (Mr. Doolittle). The opening of the gentleman's remarks was startling. He said he saw in this supplemental bill the overthrow of a republican government in ten of the Southern States and many other startling things. But he reminded him very much of the Irish member, Sir Doyle Roche, who once said in Parliament, "Mr. speaker, I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air, but I shall nip him in the bud." (Laughter.) There was also as much need for serious alarm in the sentences of the Senator. But the people were quite competent to place the proper estimate on the language he used. After alluding to Mr. Doolittle's change of course in politics, he "wanted to ask where was his colleague's commission for standing here in the Senate as the champion of the Caucasian race. He despises the inferiority of this race in the South, and says they were dragooned into the rebellion by the Radical minority, and the Caucasian white majority were overcome by their leaders. Now he turns around and accuses the black men of being rebels. He recounts the losses and sufferings of the whites and then quotes an historian's account in the case of the Roman Province of Latetum, which rebelled but was treated by the Emperor Camillus with magnanimity after being conquered, and this people were not compelled to submit to the control of their slaves. He now contended that no Emperor of name treated rebels with as much kindness and magnanimity as the United States Government treated Southern traitors. But it was said the Republican party wanted to strengthen themselves by enfranchising the blacks and disfranchising the whites. Yes, what was to prevent that party from using these white rebels to come into the organization. The Democrats had neither to offer them, for they were poorer than Job's rebels themselves. But no such motive impelled the Republican party. The supremacy of the Government and laws of the United States was paramount with the Constitution. In selecting loyal blacks upon whom to confer the right of suffrage we came to the conclusion that blacks should have a voice, a place in the local government of the South, and we are determined in the interests of the very integrity of the Republic that such a consummation shall be effected.

Mr. HOWE went on at length to show the power invested in the Supreme Government to app int provisional governments for the Southern States, and to reconstruct them in accordance with the Constitution by guaranteeing to each a republican form.

In conclusion, he said all on the other side of the Chamber had closed their harangues with terrible threats and prophesies of disaster to the Republican party if the contingencies, which did not fear them. But were it so, the contest should not then be ended. He said no man could conscientiously go in his closet and pray to his Creator for any other result than success to the party for which the Republican party will vote, and closed by eulogizing its effort hitherto, charging the Democratic party with the gravest responsibility for the present and future, and concluding with the hope and vindication of the Congressional policy.

Mr. TERRY obtained the floor on the bill, but on motion of Mr. HARLAN, the further consideration was postponed till Monday.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for the formation of new States and regulating the same in the District of Columbia. Discussed by Messrs. Johnson, Harlan, Willey and Conkling, the latter condemning the bill as granting unprecedented power. The bill was amended so as to require the principal officers of corporations to be kept in the District of Columbia, and by making private property of stockholders certain cases liable to the amount of the par value of their stock.

After further verbal amendment the bill was passed to third reading, when Mr. BUCKALEW called for the yea and nays on its final passage.

There being not more than twenty Senators present, the bill was postponed.

Mr. SUMNER tried to get up the bill to regulate the selection of officers, &c., in the District of Columbia, but on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DODGE presented a resolution of the Supervisors of Polk county, Iowa, in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the amount of property seized for frauds on the revenue, and the amount realized therefrom.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution as to discriminations against soliers and sailors in appointments in the Navy Department. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the proposed sale of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a letter from Governor Pease and Judge Caldwell, of Texas, in reference to affairs in that State. Referred to Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation Bill, appropriating $18,076,045. Made the special order for the 18th of February.

Also, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, appropriating $1,761,434. Recommitted.

OHIO LEGISLATURE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature withdrawing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, and requesting the return to the Governor of the official papers on file in Washington giving the assent of Ohio to said amendment.

The resolution was ordered to be printed and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EGGLESTON said it was doubtful whether the persons called on for such papers had a right to return them to the Governor of Ohio. He also desired to say that the Legislature of Ohio, in passing such joint resolution, had gone against the wishes of the people of that State; but these had been recently an election in one of the Congressional Districts where that iniquity had been presented before the people and that the result of the election was partly owing to the action of the Legislature.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report whether a State has a right to withdraw its assent.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ills., reported the military academy appropriation bill. Ordered to be printed, referred to Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Monday next.

LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, a resolution was adopted, inquiring into the expediency of placing the widows and children of the victims of the Lawrence massacre on the same footing as if killed in the service of the United States.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU EXTENSION.

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on Freedmen Affairs, reported a bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The first section provides for the continuance of the Bureau for one year after the 16th of July, 1868. The second section directs the Secretary of War to withdraw the Bureau from the States represented in Congress, unless after consultation with the Commissioner, and upon his own examination, he is satisfied it should be continued; providing that the educational division shall not be affected until suitable provision is made within the State for the education of the children freed by the war. The third section permits the Commissioner to employ the unexpended balance not required for the due execution of the laws, for educational purposes, to be subject to the provisions of the law applicable thereto. The fourth section permits officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps or volunteer service, on duty under the Commissioner, who have been or may be mustered out of service, to be retained when required for the proper execution of the law, with the same compensation and authority as new conferred by law on the officers of the Bureau of the same grade.

KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case of Brown and Smith.

During the debate Mr. ALLISON reported from the Reconstruction Committee on the cotton tax bill, which, after an animated discussion, was agreed to—one hundred and four yeas to forty-three nays.

Without coming to a vote on the Kentucky election case, the House adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The North Carolina Convention yesterday adopted, with a slight amendment, the article on the Governor and other executive officers. Majority and minority reports on Suffrage were presented. A committee of five, appointed to report the names of persons entitled to be relieved from political disabilities, made a report. It requires every able bodied citizen between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five to perform military duty, except those who have religious scruples. The Convention by a test vote tabled a resolution in favor of general amnesty. The report of the new *Daily Carolinian* was expelled from the Convention by the President for the use of the word "niggers" in his report.

—The Massachusetts Legislative Committee have reported a bill licensing liquor dealers, which will be presented in the House forthwith. The bill confers power on the Mayors and Aldermen of cities and select men of towns to license their several localities, the amount charged for licenses ranging from $200 to $500, while the fine for selling after 9 o'clock in the evening and before 6 o'clock in the morning, and any part of Sunday. The bill provides for the punishment by fine or imprisonment for infraction of itsprovisions.

—At a meeting of publishers and authors at New York, Thursday evening, a resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of an international copyright between the United States and the nations of continental Europe. Messrs. Putnam, James Parton, Egbert Hazard, Henry Iverson and Thomas Nast were made a committee to digest a system of regulations which may serve as a basis for an international copyright law. To report at a future meeting.

—The Kansas Legislature Thursday passed a resolution asking Congress to annul the joy purchase of Cherokee lands. The resolution set forth that twenty thousand citizens of Kansas are on these lands, and that by the sale they will be ousted from their homes, and the State asks on their behalf to set aside the sale of the Interior Department, and allow the settlers to take the lands, and if that cannot be done, Kansas proposes to pay them for the settlers.

—At Leavenworth, Kansas, Friday morning, four buildings were destroyed by fire. The principal losers were Scott & Woodruff, dry goods merchants about $27,000, partially insured; B. Flesher, dry goods merchant, about one half of stock lost, fully insured; Lieper & Co., wholesale hat and shoe dealers, insured; Roeddley & Co., clothing and shoe dealers, partial loss, insured; Miss Dempsy, milliner, total loss, insured $2,000; Mercantile Library, about 3,000 volumnes, total loss, partially insured. Total loss on buildings $50,000; insured $25,000. Loss of occupants, about $100,000; insurance about $75,000.

—The negotiations for some time pending have been concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroads Companies, by which these lines, so far as working arrangements are concerned, are to be one. The Little Miami Railroad Company has the exclusive handling of their cars, and use only caudles.

—The schooner Lone Star, from Savannah, Georgia, for Hilton Head, yesterday, with ten passengers and three deck hands, was blown to sea, where she was overhauled by the bark Eureka. Only three persons were saved, and in such an exhausted condition that they cannot tell what became of the others. They were all negroes.

—Murray, Eddy & Co., lottery managers, were enjoined yesterday, in Covington, Kentucky, from drawing the Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, France, Smith & Co. being the only parties authorized by law to draw under that charter.

—The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops will meet in St. John's Chapel, New York, Wednesday next, to choose a Bishop for Oregon, in place of Bishop Scott, who died in July last. Bishop Smith will preside.

—Twenty-seven prominent merchants and business men of St. Louis, left yesterday for Boston, to attend the Commercial Convention to be held there on February 5th.

—A meeting of railroad, steamboat, and hotel men and citizens generally will be held at St. Louis to-day to take action to secure, if possible, the holding of the National commercial Convention in St. Louis.

—Mayor Thomas, of St. Louis, has vetoed the ordinance recently passed by the City Council repealing a part of the Sunday law.

—At Monmouth, Illinois, Thursday night, Marshall White, a colored man, was shot dead by a Deputy Sheriff while attempting to break jail.

—A boiler in a saw-mill near Dexter, Michigan, exploded yesterday. Two brothers, named Arnold, were killed, and two other men injured.

—The Louisiana Convention yesterday adopted articles of the constitution as far as 131, still under the title of general provisions.

—Rev. John McMahon, now imprisoned in Canada for participation in the Fenian invasion, it is stated will soon be released.

—The steamer Ceila, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

—Commodore Vanderbilt is reported dangerously ill.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Italian Fleet for South America.

Cause of the Movement Unknown.

The Mount Vesuvius Canard.

Chinese Hostility to Russia.

Absurdity of a Hostile Movement.

Carl Schurz Dines with Bismarck.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOUNT VESUVIUS CANARD.

LONDON, January 31.—Dispatches were received at this bureau several days ago giving an account of the caving in of the earth on the side of Mount Vesuvius, whereby many lives were lost and houses swallowed up. No such disaster has occurred.

ITALY.

AN EXPEDITION ON THE TAPIS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches received from Florence last night allege the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to Rio de La Plata. Nothing is known as to the cause of this movement. Prime Minister Menabrea, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation. It is further reported an Italian fleet is now lying in the Bay of Naples preparing to sail for South America.

FLEET ORDERED TO SAIL.

NAPLES, January 31.—The Italian fleet now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forthwith for Rio Pasasa, Paraguay. All information in regard to the expedition is rigorously withheld by the Government and naval officials. The destination only is known.

CHINA.

HOSTILE MOVEMENT UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, January 31.—Dr. Arminus Vambrey, a well known traveller in Central Asia, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement against the Russians on the borders of the Empire.

PRUSSIA.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ DINED.

BERLIN, January 31.—General Carl Schurz to-day dined with Count Bismarck and members of the Federal Council of the North German States.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, January 31.—The Reichsrath will reassemble on the 5th of February.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93⅜@93⅝; 5-20s, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 86⅞; Erie, 40.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds, 75⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—*Evening.*—Cotton unchanged; sales 15,000 bales. Corn, 4s 9d. Wheat easier, but not lower. Lard, 57s. Pork, 82s. Tallow, 43s 3d. Others unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The McArdle Case Argued.

Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

Discrimination in the Navy Yard

Peace Convention in Session.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1868.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL IN DAKOTA.

The House Military Committee this morning decided to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, Dakota, near Cheyenne City, at a cost of $50,000.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The M'Ardle case was called up in the Supreme Court this afternoon. Judge Hughes appeared and entered a motion to have the Court dismiss the case on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. The Court signified its willingness to hear the argument in support of the motion, and Judge Hughes proceeded to state the position of the case, as he said, for the information of the Court. He said the jurisdiction of this Court extends only to cases coming up in the regular form of appeal from the District Courts of the United States and from the regularly constituted State Courts, under the act of Congress of Feb. 5th, 1867, and any application to the case; and as whether the case had been brought in such a condition with regard to their Courts as to warrant an appeal being taken from them to the Supreme Court. He argued that the case was brought by said Court upon the assumption that the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional. That, he said, was the ground upon which the case turned. In this connection Judge Hughes read from the petition of M'Ardle. He claimed that the purport of the reconstruction acts excludes the idea that the question could be brought before the Federal Courts between the United States Courts and Congress.

At three o'clock Chief Justice Chase announced that the case would go over until next Friday, when further argument will be heard. Court then adjourned.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill reported to-day makes no appropriation for Minister Resident to Portugal. It prohibits salaries to any Consul or Consul General, Consular or Commercial Agents, excepting those specified in the bill. No money or no navy officer who shall accept or hold a civil office vacates his office in the army or navy, and it shall be filled as if a vacancy existed. No diplomatic or consular officer is to receive his salary for the time he is absent from his post, by leave or otherwise, if such absence exceed sixty days in the year.

NAVY YARD FORCE.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the House, says that in his order of January 27th, 1868, he stated the force in the Navy Yard being now much reduced, there is greater necessity than heretofore for the employment of only the most skilled workmen and best laborers, and accordingly so much of the previous order as required preference to be given to those who have served in the navy and marine corps is repealed.

PEACE CONVENTION.

A Peace Convention is now in session in Washington, with Dr. Love for President and Miss Cringe for Secretary. The Convention will adjourn to meet in New York city on the 20th anniversary week in May. Mrs Cady Stanton made a spirited address in the Convention this morning.

Printing Office Burned—Bank Resumed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT, Mich., January 31.—The *Commercial* printing office at Fort Huron, burned this morning. Loss $2,000. The First National Bank at Bay City resumes business this morning. It is now in the hands of responsible men.

—Thursday night, at Memphis, five men approached the house of W. L. Porter, near the Fair grounds, called him out and fired at him. He returned the fire, but was instantly shot through the right arm. He managed to regain the house, and closed the door. The assailants then left. Porter is considered seriously injured, and refuses to have his arm amputated. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Letter Lists.—On our fourth page will be found the Pittsburgh and Allegheny letter lists as furnished this office for publication.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Five Cars Thrown From the Track and Two Burned—One Person Killed and Several Wounded.

A most frightful accident, which came near being a repetition of the terrible Angola affair, on the Lake Shore road recently, occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad yesterday morning, near Mill Creek Station, about forty miles east of Altoona. The Fast Line passenger train bound east, which left this city at 7:30 Thursday evening, in passing the point named ran on a broken rail, throwing five rear cars from the track and down an embankment several feet in height. Three of the cars capsized were sleeping cars and the other two common passenger coaches. Almost immediately after the accident one of the sleeping cars caught fire, which, with the two passenger coaches and a Silver Palace car, was entirely consumed by the flames. So far as can be ascertained there was but one person killed, and five wounded, none of them seriously, however. There were but few passengers on the train, which to some extent accounts for the almost miraculous escape from a disaster too terrible to contemplate. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duggan, lately residing at No. 467 Pennsylvania avenue, in this city. They were on their way to California at the time of the accident. Mrs. Duggan was instantly killed. She is said to have been sitting by the stove in one of the cars at the time of the occurrence, but the precise manner of her death we have not been able to ascertain. Her brother was with her, and says that when he first saw her in the car after the accident she was dead, with both legs cut off. She was subsequently partially burned with the burning car. Her remains, we are informed, will be brought to this city for interment.

Patrick Duggan, the husband of the unfortunate lady woman referred to above, was sitting beside her at the time of the wreck, and was badly injured about the head and face. His injuries, though serious, are not, we believe, considered dangerous.

Mrs. George Adams, residing at No. 13 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, was slightly burned.

Mrs. Peter Hall, of Indianapolis, was slightly injured in the spine, but received no serious hurts.

Mrs. Mary Crouse, Crawfordsville, Kansas, was slightly injured in the breast and face.

W. Welkel, residing on Cortlandt street, New York, received injuries in the back. He will recover.

Below is a complete list of the casualties as reported to the officers of the company. The trains both east and west were detained about four hours on account of the accident. The wounded were promptly provided with medical attention and properly cared for by the officials of the road.

After writing the above, we received the following by telegraph:

HARRISBURG, January 31.—An accident occurred this morning near Mill Creek Station, on the Pittsburgh and the Fast Passenger train bound east ward, caused by a broken rail. The four rear cars were thrown off the track, and three went down an embankment, more than 100 ft. deep and were burned. All the passengers got out, excepting a woman named Anna Duggan, of Pittsburgh. It is believed she was killed in the burning of the car. Her body was afterwards partially burned.

The injured, none dangerously, principally painful bruises, but no bones broken.

Mrs. Georgia Adams, Philadelphia; J. Manson, Indianapolis. Mrs. Mary Crouse, Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. New York; Mrs. Peter Nelson, Jr., Philadelphia; W. W. Powell, New Jersey; L. Chase, Michigan; Mrs. Gen. Redman and daughter, Illinois; J. Busser, Lancaster.

Correct the Record.

In the published record of pardons by Governor Geary last year it appears that that of David E. Hall, convicted of assault and battery in the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail, was granted on the recommendation of "Hon. Jas. P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Court that tried the case," among others. Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Sterrett did not pardon the criminal that Judge Sterrett recommended this pardon. Last summer, while on a visit to the eastern part of the State, he was induced to sign a statement of the case; but previous

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868

THE CONVENTIONS.

The Republican State Convention will be held at Philadelphia, March 11th; the Republican National Convention at Chicago, May 20th.

By the terms of the call of the State Convention, its duties are restricted to nominating candidates for Auditor and Surveyor Generals and Presidential Electors and the selection of four delegates at large to the National Convention. The other delegates will be appointed by the respective districts.

Two methods for selecting district delegates have been used. Sometimes the delegates to the State Convention, of the proper year, have assumed the function of conferees for this purpose, and chosen the delegates for their respective districts. At other times the selections have been made by district conventions or conferences. This latter method has many advantages to recommend it. We believe it has steadily had the preference in this county.

It is highly desirable the delegates to both National and State Conventions should be chosen from among the very best materials; for the duties that will devolve upon them are of unusual gravity.

THE CASE AS IT IS.

A wide-spread and powerful conspiracy exists to wrench Ireland away from England. Most men everywhere who are of Irish birth and the Catholic persuasion, either sympathize with or are in connection, more or less active, with this conspiracy. We do not blame them. On the contrary, we see manifold reasons which would induce us, if we were related as they are, to do as they do touching this matter. Most Irishmen, adhering to Protestant faiths, stand aloof from this effort at Irish independence or are opposed to it.

The pivot of this conspiracy is in the United States. The conspirators have received much encouragement from the native-born population for various reasons. 1. Because they are understood to be working against monarchy, a form of government not approved by the liberalism here prevailing. 2. Because of traditional spite at the English, growing out of the old colonial embroilment. 3. Because of the bad conduct of the aristocratic classes of England towards us during the rebellion. 4. Because of a natural willingness in men of low organization to see others involved in trouble 5. Because of demagoguism, seeking to gain or hold on upon the Irish Catholic votes.

Last year this conspiracy was developed in such flagrant violation of the national neutrality laws, and of the treaty obligations of our government, that the President, doubtless unwillingly, felt constrained to interpose by military force to frustrate it. Finding their scheme for an invasion of Canada thwarted by governmental hindrances from Washington, the Fenian leaders turned their enterprise directly towards Ireland, and soon developed a most formidable insurrectionary power. Latterly they have extended their operations into England with singular energy and audacity, though no man of sober judgment will justify all the instrumentalities resorted to.

American citizens, by naturalization and by birth, who are involved in this conspiracy have gone hence to Great Britain. It is fair to presume they went there to watch or to aid the progress of the insurrection. They seek and demand the protection of the Government of the United States the same as if they were abroad in pursuit of their lawful callings. Popular passions are invoked throughout this country in their behalf. It is even insisted that we shall rush into war with Great Britain unless these conspirators are allowed to proceed with their enterprise unhindered.

During our rebellion the British Government conceded belligerent rights to the rebels. Under this authorization certain British subjects, through hatred of democratic institutions, or a desire to get gain, furnished the rebels with money, warlike stores, and ships of war. We hold the British Government answerable for all the provable damage resulting to us from this cause. Hence the Alabama claims. Nay, we went further, and held that this violation of amity justified a declaration of war by our country against Great Britain; and such declaration would have been made and executed but for the fact that the rebels gave us all the employment we could attend to. Are we prepared to relinquish the ground on which we set up the Alabama claims, and still urge them? Or, are we ready to respond in damages for losses inflicted on British subjects by the Fenian movement, so far as it is traceable to our shores?

There are men who, in private affairs, have one rule by which to measure their own rights and demands, and another and vary different one, by which to gauge the claims and pretensions of their fellows. More still insist on unlike standards of judgment when dealing with the concerns of their own government and those of other powers. We see no grounds of reason or justice on which this discrepancy can be exqused.

If American citizens see proper to stir up trouble for Great Britain, and in the prosecution of that enterprise take the risk of putting themselves within reach of the clutches of the power they assail, they are in law and in fact their own insurers. If they suffer loss, they must indemnify themselves as best they can, and not embroil our government in a quarrel of their own seeking.

This does not touch the case of other classes of American citizens. All citizens of this country, whether naturalized or native, going abroad in pursuit of lawful business or pleasure, have a right to expect and claim the amplest protection of our government. In this regard there can be no difference between citizens by birth or adoption. Both stand on a common level, and the honor and dignity of the government is as fully pledged to the one class as to the other. Nor does it matter in the least whether a citizen is rated high or low as to wealth, learning or social status. As to rights, all citizens are necessarily equal, and the same measures of redress must be accorded to one as to another.

Of course, whenever an American citizen is interfered with in a foreign country, by the authorities thereof, whether by arrest or otherwise, our government will assume that the interference is improper and demand satisfaction. It will then devolve on the power interfering with him to show good reasons for its conduct or to make compensation. But it must be borne in mind that a citizen of one country, journeying through or sojourning in another country, is bound to respect all the laws and usages he finds established and in operation. It will not do for a Protestant to go to Rome and set up a church or conventicle at his pleasure. If he wants to enjoy freedom of worship, he must stay where the laws allow it. He may complain that the restriction laid upon him is illiberal, in contravention of natural rights, or what not, but when he voluntarily places himself where laws he dislikes are in force, he must either conform thereto or suffer the consequences.

It must, also, be remembered that the English government is peculiarly situated at present, and especially towards citizens of the United States. That government is seriously menaced. It knows that the blow aimed at its head was designed within our borders, and that much of the force imparted to it is derived from hence. It has cogent reasons for standing on its guard against Americans coming within its jurisdiction. As an independent power it will exercise such precautions as it deems necessary to self-preservation; doing even as arbitrary things as our own government did when it was in danger. But these considerations will not justify or excuse its intermeddling with an American who has observed the neutrality due from his government to nations with which it is at peace. Nor can it be adjudged sufficient to warrant interference with an American abroad that he has, either in Congress or elsewhere, expressed sympathy with the Fenians. Such expression may properly excite suspicion, and induce a vigilant watch over him, just as we suspected and watched Englishmen who came here while the rebellion raged, after having denounced the Union and wished the success of its enemies.

Our government is not in a humor towards England to suffer fresh wrongs at its hands; and it must be confessed that our people are not so entirely recovered from recent smarts as to be without desire for retaliation. That England is in trouble does not awaken our sympathies but rather gives us satisfaction. A grim delight is experienced in seeing the poisoned challice she pressed to our lips commended to her own. What we wish is that our government may so deport itself in the present conjuncture as to vindicate its late exposition of international law and lead to its general recognition. Such a triumph concerns all mankind, while the obtainment of revenge, though sweet for the moment, will entail consequences to be permanently deplored.

THE BLIND.

We acknowledge the receipt of the thirty-fifth annual report of the Managers of the "Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind." There are now in the school one hundred and eighty-three blind persons. Thirty-two of these support themselves wholly or in part, as assistant teachers, or in the work department, five are full paying pupils, eleven in part, and eight are day scholars. By a series of carefully arranged figures the Principal, WILLIAM CHAPIN, Esq., shows that there are now 13,259 white blind, and 15,635 total blind persons in the United States. Of this number there are 1,500 in Pennsylvania, 278 in New Jersey, and 56 in Delaware, the three States contributing to the support of the Institution. Great difficulty is experienced in providing employment for the blind after they have been instructed and graduated from the College. To obviate this, the report recommends the establishment by philanthropists of a manufactory where the blind may be employed at fair wages. Such an establishment could not be made self supporting but it would contribute largely towards ameliorating the condition of those doomed in this world to perpetual darkness. The system of education adopted by the School embraces not only mental culture but practical instruction in mechanics and general handiwork The factory attached to the institution where brushes, brooms, whisks, mats, carpets, caned chairs, beadwork, knitting, sewing and general fancy work are made by the pupils and graduated workmen is very successfully managed, and during the past year stock to the amount of $16,865 41 was made up. There are seven blind persons among the pupils from Allegheny county. The report shows a very gratifying state of affairs and reflects great credit on those immediately connected with the management of this noble institution, of which Pennsylvania should feel justly proud.

THE report of the House Committee on Foreign Relations admits the point we have heretofore urged, that our courts enforce the same rule as those of England and other European countries in respect to the right of citizens to expatriate themselves—that is, that citizens have no right to throw off their allegiance. The Committee do not recommend any change in our own laws in this regard, but insist that the naturalized citizen shall be entitled to and shall receive the same protection as the native born, and that upon the arrest or detention of any naturalized citizen by any foreign government, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his former allegiance, or the arrest of any native citizen without charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of such foreign power, the President is empowered to order the arrest of any subject of such foreign power who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States.

This seems to us very much like an adulterated charalatanism. If a citizen has a right to repudiate his allegiance, at his option, the United States ought to recognize that right at once, and unmistakably. If he had no such right, then the United States ought not to endeavor to compel European governments to accept a rule which it refuses to adopt.

BORDERING ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, in Pennsylvania, especially on the higher section, are large masses of hemlock timber. Latterly the attention of tanners has been turned to this district, and in particular tanners hitherto located in the State of New York, and whose supplies of bark are exhausted, or soon will be. Several of these tanners have already taken up large tracts of land. A few of them have already erected tanneries, and others will soon do so. Several enterprises of this description have been started as high up as in Warren county, and with good prospects, all things considered. Of course, tanning is beset with the same uncertainty as other departments of industry, arising out of the financial situation of the country; but this will be only temporary. The hemlock forests of the Allegheny valley will soon experience a general invasion, and will yield abundant rewards to the enterprise that shall utilize them.

THE DEMOCRATS have been insisting with much apparent earnestness on a reduction of governmental expenses. Every step of Congress or the respective Departments in that direction met their approval until a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to vacate some of the higher offices in the army. This measure was accordant with the previous reduction of the army itself. But the Democrats howl over this reduction because it will lessen the grade of their own sort. If expenses are to be reduced, it cannot all be accomplished with the rank and file. Some of the Generals must go lower. Why not?

THE Conservative Republican members of the House of Representatives at Washington are now going to greater extremes than the Radicals ever suggested. A little of the energy evinced at this late day would have accomplished much last spring; some of it does not promise to be beneficial as affairs stand.

IT IS PROPER that specific mention should be made of the fact that Speaker Davis fulfilled his pledge so to constitute the House Committee on Railroads as to secure the prompt reporting of the Free Railroad bill and the bill to restore the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company.

MANY OF THE WHITE MEN at the South who lately engaged in an attempt to take themselves and their States out of the Union, and failed therein, are now seriously thinking of asking Congress to expatriate the black people. In former years these whites maintained most stoutly that black people were absolutely indispensable in the Southern States; that white people were naturally incapacitated for labor in those regions; and, consequently, complete depopulation must ensue but for the presence of the blacks. As a matter of fact the blacks did about all the work that was done, and the whites pocketed nearly all the gains. We see, however, a hopeful sign in the desire to have the blacks sent off. It implies that the whites have discovered the fallacy of supposing there are climatic hindrances to their working, and are inclined to try their hands at it. That is exactly what is needed to restore the Southern States to prosperity, and the whites cannot too soon carry the hopeful intention into effect. That is within their own competency. The removal of the blacks is another matter. As they are now freemen their consent will have to be asked, unless the Southern people are prepared to recognize in Congress a lawful authority more arbitrary than has ever been claimed by the most advanced radicals. When your conservatives want a particular thing done they can find a warrant for it in the Constitution, without the slightest difficulty.

THERE is no concealing the fact that great indignation is felt among Republicans in the northern tier of counties at the manner in which Senator Hanlon was overwhelmed in the formation of the Senate standing committees. One of the oldest, ablest, and most experienced Senators, as well as one of the most powerful and eloquent Republican defenders, to be thus set aside, without an apparent cause, is sufficient to make those festive who love and honor him, and in behalf of whom they have marched to so many Republican triumphs. Are we a band of brothers?—*Scott Guard.*

To this the Scranton *Republican* responds as follows:

"There are several people hereabouts who think that Senator Landon's course last winter was quite sufficient to account for his being left off the Railroad Committee.'

THE House of Representatives at Washington saw proper to express sympathy with the Irish in the movement they are making against the power of Great Britain. The London journals are indignant at this action, and profess to regard it as monstrous and unprecedented. The British Government went much farther when it accorded belligerent rights to the Confederates. It is now reaping only what it sowed, and ought not to complain of the quality of the crop.

THE COAL COMPANIES operating in the anthracite counties of this State greatly increased their facilities for business during the last year, with the expectation of considerably enlarging next year the amount of coal sent to market. It may reasonably be doubted, in view of the present outlook, whether with a materially increased supply the price will not fall below the average of the last season, which certainly yielded little or no profit.

THE Pottsville *Journal* gives the amount of anthracite coal sent from Pennsylvania to tide-water during the year 1867, at 12,650,371 tons, being an increase of 271,081 tons over the year 1866. Of semi-anthracite and bituminous reaching tide-water there were last year 2,255,738 tons, being a decrease of 82,588 tons from the preceding year. This gives an aggregate of 14,906,309 tons, and an increase of 188,605 tons.

THE English Government is heartily ashamed of having caused the arrest of the notorious Train, and is now endeavoring to fasten the blunder at the doors of the authorities of Cork. George Francis will not relish the fact that he was arrested through a mistake, and that he was not deemed large enough game to alarm the British lion to such an extent as to cause his capture.

AWHILE AGO the Democrats confined their appeals to passion and prejudice mainly to those who hate black people because they are black. Recently they broke out in another direction. The "bond barons" and "moneyed aristocrats" are held up to public odium. It will soon be difficult to decide which is most offensive to the Democrats, a black man or a rich white one.

THE Republicans of Northampton county have declared for Grant and Curtin, and designated Mr. Wm. H. Armstrong as one of the delegates from the Eleventh District to the National Convention. Mr. H. D. Maxwell is delegate to the State Convention.

Huntingdon county has also declared for Grant and Curtin.

THE people will be glad to know that the House Committee on Appropriations at Washington are resolved to cut down expenses. The further they go in that direction, while keeping the wheels of government properly moving, the better they will suit all thoughtful citizens. Whatever expenses can be abridged, ought to be.

MR. D. L. SMITH, one of the members of the Legislature for this county, has been shut up in his room at Harrisburg, by sickness, for two weeks past. We are glad to learn that his health is now amending, and that he will resume his public duties in a few days.

THE Republicans of Susquehanna county have elected W. J. Turrell and W. H. Jessup delegates to the State Convention, and passed resolutions in favor of General Grant for President, and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

A HARRISBURG correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* says the leading spirits in the House, on the Republican side, are Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, and Mr. Hickman, of Chester.

J. M. COOPER, of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, formerly editor of the *Intelligencer*, of Lancaster, is a candidate for Surveyor General before the Fourth of March Democratic State Convention.

—The Boston *Post* makes an assertion. It says that more than thirteen negro soldiers deserted to one that was killed in battle. If the *Post* is able to prove this, it should at once offer its proof, for so grave a statement is likely to make prejudiced persons think that the paper making it is actuated so far by mean petty partisan spite, as to forget even truth in its endeavors to make a telling point.

—The German Young Men's Christian Association of New York gives free dinners every day to the poor. One hundred and sixty rations are also sent daily to poor families in the city. This, we humbly suggest, is better than paying a hundred thousand dollars or more for a hall such, as the Farwell, in Chicago, which was after all nothing but a horrible trap.

—A San Franciscan complains that th California English is horribly butchered and mangled, and says that Spanish, Chinese and Kanaka words are freely used, and that soon, in the course of another generation or two, the language will be a completely separate dialect.

—The Hyppomania which has raged for some time in Paris and London has extended to New York, and some ardent admirers of things equine are going to have a dinner where nothing will be talked or eaten except horse.

—On the 7th inst., Mr. John Henry died at Charlotte, Va., in the 72d year of his age; he was a son of Patrick Henry, the greatest and least known orator of America. One child of Patrick Henry's is still living.

—In Atlanta, Ga., real estate which sold for $40,000 in gold before the war resold recently for $7,000 in greenbacks. Any one who can afford to wait can make a fortune by investing in Southern real estate now a days.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Advance*, of Chicago, a Congregational organ, assumes the ground that the doctrine of Christ is that marriage is indissoluble during life, except on the ground of adultery, which is in fact the sundering of its peculiar bond. All other wrongs may justify a temporary or permanent legal separation, but not admit of re-marriage. It thinks the root of lax views as to marriage and divorce, is found in the pernicious and plausible doctrine that the only true marriage is that of spirit, and that all other is licensed or legal adultery. Libertines use this idea to effect the seduction of their victims. The adulterer uses the same plea to insure the ruin of his neighbor's wife. It argues very forcibly that the purity of marriage and of society—whose fundamental institution it is, underlying both Church and State—demands that it be indissoluble save for the one cause indicated by our Savior. It commends the course of the Catholic Church in adhering to this doctrine, though wrong in making it a religious sacrament.

The First Congregational Church of Chicago has decided to dispense with a paid choir and volunteers from the congregation have taken its place.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among the various religious denominations, in regard to incorporating in the Constitution of the United States a clause "acknowledging God as the source of all authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among all nations, and his will, revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as of supreme authority." The Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, a prominent Baptist journal, argues that the absence of such a clause is not a defect, but an excellence, and that in nothing does our noble Constitution stand out in sublimer peculiarity than in the absence of just that religious feature which is now proposed to put in. The Baptists claim that it opposes their idea of religious liberty. A Convention is to meet at New Castle, Pa., Thursday, 20th, to promote this so-called reform movement.

It is well known that the Methodists and other bodies, which spring from them, have always observed the *Agapæ*, or "feast of love"—familiarly called by the Methodists, "love feast," after the practice in the primitive churches. They however observe it wholly as a church rite or religious experience meeting. The *Independent* gives an interesting account of a "modern "*Agapæ*," celebrated in festival form by the Second Baptist church of Newport, R. I., which society was organized in the year 1656. The church was richly adorned for the occasion with evergreens, drapery, shields bearing appropriate mottoes, and a variety of symbols. Two trees, reaching to the vault of the Gothic roof, were hung with many gifts for the poor of the church and the children of the Sunday School, while tables, arranged for four hundred guests at one time, were laden with refreshments. The exercises consisted of religious services, conducted by the pastor assisted by several clergymen of other denominations. It is estimated one thousand persons were present. The pastor, in his address, urged the adoption of this form of the *Agapæ* as a means of promoting a healthier social life in churches.

In Linebrook Parish, Massachusetts, there is but one religious society in the place, the people, believing that union is strength, unite, with a few individual exceptions, in supporting this society. The *Independent* thinks they are sensible people. So they may be, and yet a great many "sensible people" think that the union of persons of different befriendly union of members of various churches to accomplish certain objects of nominations into one society, and a a general interest, is a widely different thing.

D. L. Moody, the honored President of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and lay evangelist, was presented on New Years' Day with the free use of a new and commodious house by Mr. J. V. Farwell, a princely hearted Methodist of Chicago. The house was furnished by other friends.

Bishop Simpson lectured lately in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the benefit of the Iowa Wesleyan University, Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, formerly of this city, President. During his visit he addressed the students of the University. Turning to the venerable Dr. Elliott, the distinguished author and widely known editor for over a score of years, who sat on the rostrum, the Bishop said that nearly forty years ago he had walked eighty miles, carrying his little bundle of clothes, and became a student under the Doctor, when he was President of Madison College, then located at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The *Western Advocate* says the venerable Doctor, the eloquent Bishop, and the touching allusion of the past, made the scene most impressive and affecting.

Rev. A. S. Hunt, an unmarried minister in Brooklyn, N. Y., received for a Christmas present from his parishioners an India rubber model of a young lady, stuffed with five hundred dollars in greenbacks—a hint, says a friend, no doubt, of more greenbacks with a genuine article of young lady.

According to a recent report of Dr. Rust, general Superintendent of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, the schools have rendered essential aid in the work of restoring social order, of bringing about friendly relations between the employers and laborers, in promoting habits of cleanliness, industry, economy, and morality, rendering more emphatic the grand distinction between right and wrong, enforcing fidelity to contracts, teaching them to respect the rights of others, while they are prompt to claim them for themselves. It is believed these schools, and the same fact in many respects is true of the schools of similar societies, have met a great want which no military or political organizations could supply. The teachers are quietly but surely "reconstructing" by teaching not only the elements of education, but of civilization and evangelization.

The *Lutheran Observer* represents St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in Chester county, Penna., as being in a very gracious state. Its membership of one hundred and seventy are great workers in Church matters. All the heads of families have erected the family altar. Every member of these families, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, both male and female, are ready, when called upon, to take part in public prayer.

Among the grand projects in New York, is one by James Lennox, a gentleman noted for his princely gifts to the Presbyterian Church, to build a Presbyterian Hospital, on a magnificent scale. He announces by circular that an ample and eligible site has been secured and one hundred thousand dollars prefered besides, for the erection of suitable buildings. He suggests that a Board of Managers, numbering thirty-six, be selected from the different branches of the Presbyterian Church. Already full two hundred thousand dollars are pledged for the project.

Recent statistics show that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States numbers thirty-four dioceses, forty-four bishops, twenty-four hundred and sixteen priests and deacons, twenty-three hundred and five parishes, one hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-four members, one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and nineteen Sunday School scholars; contributions over three millions of dollars.

It is stated by an exchange that over eight hundred persons have professed conversion in connection with the Rev. Henry Morgan's meetings in Franklin Hall, Boston.

GENTLY, GENTLY!

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

Though he neither sighs nor groans,
Death is busy with his bones;
Bear him o'er the jutting stones
Gently, gently!

Sisters, faithful to your vow,
Swathe his limbs and cool his brow;
Peace! his soul is passing now,
Gently, gently

He has fallen in the strife!
Tell it to his widowed wife,
And to her who gave him life,
Gently, gently!

Loudly praise the brave who rem,
With their blood, our shades;
And their faults,—oh, speak of them
Gently, gently!

EPHEMERIS.

—Frozen scallops poison people.

—Wood is dearer than coal in Maine.

—Prussia has seven first-class fortresses.

—Ohio gained but 11,000 in population in 1867.

—The forty-six banks of Boston have $46,000,000 capital.

—Seven cents a pound is the price of Moose in Quebec.

—There are ten thousand negroes in Lexington Ky.

—Boston is to have a mammoth fair for the Cretans.

—Seward Territory is the name now given to Alaska.

—Dr. Livingston was a living man on the 1st of October.

—There are six candidates for Mayor in Portland, Maine.

—Santa Fe has paid $24,000 for a telegraph from there to Denver.

—The paper having the largest circulation is the paper of tobacco.

—The wheat crop is nearly ready for harvest in the Salt Lake district.

—C. B. Brewster is the orator of the graduating class at Yale this year.

—There never was a better logging season in Maine than this has been.

—The St. Pauls *Magazine* laments the deterioration of English race horses.

—Poor men and rich ones can get hot dinners for nine cents apiece in London.

—Louis Napoleon skates badly, and often falls, and always on the bony part.

—Twenty Indians were naturalized in Topeka, Kansas, at the last term of court there.

—Sixteen divorces were granted at the last term of court in Henry county, Illinois.

—It is proposed to make foreigners reside ten years in Virginia before they can vote.

—Anthracite coal is shipped from Philadelphia to Louisville, by way of New Orleans.

—The editor of the Moscow *Gazette* speaks and writes seventeen different languages.

—The exports of Great Britain have fallen off 4,000,000 pounds sterling during last year.

—A lame beggar in New York is worth $65,000, which is securely invested in real estate.

—A slop cart driver in St. Louis blew his brains out, on Wednesday because he was swindled.

—Fifty tons of trout have been caught in Moosehead Lake and shipped to New York and Boston.

—The New York *Mail* denies the assertion that Rev. Henry Potter has been called to Grace Church.

—Mike Lipman, the circus man, has bankrupted in Cincinnati, with debts amounting to $32,500.

—Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia, has collected over $1,700, which he has sent to the Cretans.

—Another large bed of garnets has been found in Bohemia. Most garnets come from that classic country.

—Napoleon can't get over his chagrin at his Mexican fiasco, and can't be induced to send a minister to Juarez.

—The Sioux and Cheyenne Indians are again becoming very troublesome in the neighborhood of Fort Phil. Kearney.

—The monks of New Mellery, Iowa, are said to be excited over their new monastery, which is in course of erection.

—Mr. Van Wyck acknowledges that the Gettysburg diamonds are real, and the farm worth as much as they value it at.

—Near Chester, N. J., a fine bed of iron has been found. Some of it is to be taken out and made into sheets and pillars.

—George Francis Train vows he will be President of the United States. We fear that he has only one of his superfluous vow-ills.

—The Prince Imperial has a small steam engine, which his kind father gave him on New Years day because he had been a good boy.

—A lady in Paris recently found a bracelet worth thirty thousand francs in her muff, at the opera, and she does not know how it got there.

—George Peabody has presented Cyrus W. Field with a magnificent silver dinner service, consisting of twelve large pieces, weighing in all seven hundred ounces.

—There are seven thousand Jews in New Orleans. The yellow fever gave that city a pretty tight squeeze, but all the juice don't seem to have been gotten out yet.

—Railway iron is shipped from Pennsylvania to the Rocky Mountains, without change of cars, for the Pacific Railroad, which is the railway to do that sort of thing.

—Salnave denies the story of his having cruelly murdered General Montas with a chisel. He says Montas died of apoplexy. We have heard of such denials before.

—The New York millionaires want Hamilton Fish for Vice President. There might be some truth in the sneers at codfish if we have a member of the family at the White House.

—General Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, will preside at a grand temperance banquet at the Cooper Institute in New York on the next anniversary of Washington's birthday.

—A revolting crime occurred on Thursday, in Milwaukee. A heinous outrage was committed on the person of a homeless white girl by an abandoned negro, who is now under arrest.

—President Johnson has sent his son Robert to an insane asylum, to be cured of periodical fits of drunkenness, which amount to insanity. We know from which side of the house he inherits that peculiarity.

—Harpoot is in Asia, on the spot which, according to some authorities, once was the Garden of Eden. There the women do all the work excepting the knitting, which is kindly performed by their lords.

—Young Brown, the student of Amherst, who defended himself against the sophomores who came to haze him, has been publicly commended by the faculty, and presented with a scholarship of $204 a year. George Graves, the hazer who was most injured, is in a hopeless condition.

—Chicago has had a gorgeous affair; a silver wedding where between $5,000 and $10,000 worth of presents were given. The cards were printed in silver and everybody went. One gentleman presented a set of silver valued at $3,500, another gave a dinner set of solid silver worth $1,500, and the employees of the firm of which the happy groom was senior partner sent a present worth $1,000.

—At last Charles Kean has taken his farewell benefit and left the stage. The performance still goes on, but his especial foot-lights have gone out, his drop has fallen, and he has taken an orchestra stall as if were, a private box in the pit, where the throng is great, and there quietly waits the rising of the curtain on the new scene. It is a transformation scene, and we hope it will meet his every expectation. He has made his last appearance, and the curtain will not rise for him again. Let the audience shriek and whistle, bravo and *da capo* as much as it pleases; he can't appear again, for he has taken off his costume and left the stage.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Mulching Grape Vines.

My observation and experience have led me to the conclusion that we do not sufficiently mulch our grape soil. Moisture (in the ground) is the great lack of the grape, as of most berries and small fruit. The grape vine in the summer is a succulent thing, and needs much water. Mulching thoroughly and keeping the soil mellow is a necessity to good success. The best mulch, perhaps, is a covering of garden refuse, grass and weeds that are removed. These not only keep the ground moist, but fertilize it, and with that kind of manure which is the most appropriate and natural to the grape, improving its quality, its growth also, and its healthfulness. Our best success has been with this kind of mulch and with leaves gathered in autumn and kept (rotted) till the following season.

A Plea for the Hog.

The hog is not a hog because he loves the mire; he seeks it to cool his heated sides; water is preferable; and the cooler he can get it the better he likes it. Although he is of a hot nature, he is not therefore to be turned out into the cold—intense cold, rain, sleet, &c.,—left to shift for himself often; suffering, yes, suffering; and he is not slow in manifesting it—whining, squealing, reproaching you. He has not the patience of other stock. If a hog, he is an intelligent one.

On your farm you have no animal that will improve upon feed as much as he—that will respond to good treatment as readily as he. He is not a "hog" in the ill sense of that word. His owner, from time immemorial, has made him such; he has done it by abuse, by neglect. But the hog is sensitive, intelligent, good-natured, clean, if you give him a chance for cleanliness, of more cleanly habits than any creatures on the farm, and some human creatures that we wot of included.

The wise man takes care of his pig as of his chickens. He is proud of it. He gives it good quarters, expecting the same in return. He loves to see it thrive; and it does thrive successfully under his care. Piggy here is no "hog," but one of the family at large of the farmer, and a profit to him, because treated with regard.

Renovating Grass Lands.

"An Allegany correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* furnishes an interesting statement of his experiments in renovating meadows where dairying is the principal business, and where it is desirable to keep the land most of the time in grass. Meadows there become greatly diminished in their crops in a few years. He tried harrowing the surface, top-dressing with manure, re-seeding, plastering, applying ashes, &c., with little effect. He harrowed one-half of an eight year meadow after manuring it in the spring, and had an increase of twenty-five pounds of hay per acre. Sheep manured and folded in the fall on a like meadow, gave an increase of a hundred pounds per acre. Discarding these modes, he next turned the sod with a good plough, and re-seeded to clover and timothy after the first crop. What this crop was he does not state. He has thus renovated seventy acres, rolling in the seed. An odd twelve acres was not rolled but six loads; after renovating as described, the first crop was twenty six loads, the next twenty-four. In four years he ploughed again, seeded with four and a half loads of manure per acre, and harvested fifty bushels of oats per acre, and the next year forty-one loads of hay from the twelve acre field.

"It will be seen that this manuring was not heavy. The application made in spring in a former experiment, resulted as we should expect, especially if thinly and unevenly applied at that season of the year. Autumn manuring is manifestly better, and even more, is much more efficient. But it must be limited to that inverting the sod on dry uplands is the most perfect way of restoring heavy crops, a full amount of grass seed being used. Manure must be applied freely, if only a single year is taken for this renewal; but if two or more years can be added, so as to turn in a heavy crop of clover in a short rotation, there is no question that a great improvement would be made. It must not be forgotten that one great objection to ploughing and re-seeding grass lands, is owing to a sparse growth of grass seed, and so imperfect preparation of the soil as to get it evenly thickly, say a peck or more per acre, on a smooth, mellow, finely top-dressed surface, and a dense, heavy growth of grass will be the result, much better in quality than that afforded by large, coarse, thinly sown seeds. Some successful graziers inform us that they have succeeded in restoring meadows after cutting four or five crops of grass from them, by pasturing them with cattle for two or three years, taking care never to graze them short, but allowing a growth of grass to the height of ten inches high, and especially in autumn and on the approach of winter."

The Point of Success in Applying

The great point to be considered in the application of raw manure is its speedy fermentation. This is effected readily by surface application, in which case it undergoes decomposition in a short time. The sun has a direct effect upon it, which causes this. It is hence that surface application is so highly beneficial, for without decomposition there is little value in manure; it is a hindrance rather. But, the heat developing, and the rains washing it in, the work is done.

The next best thing, if not equally good, and even better perhaps, is to apply on the surface of ploughed ground and harrow in. The mixing with the top soil exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the soil increasing, if anything, the heat, and this, in connection with the increased moisture, increasing and accelerating the fermentation. This practice never fails. It is always found to be good—good whether the manure is rotted or not, provided it can be properly mixed with the soil.

The secret in both these cases is, that the sun has its effect. Ploughed in deep, there is a different result—not always successful, especially in cold soils, or in wet seasons. Heat, and a proper hygrometric condition, are necessary.

This, then, is the fact: that we must expose our manures to heat, and the nearer the surface, the more heat and the more fermentation. We have had our best success with manure harrowed in. On meadows, top-dressing is the only way; and the time of application, it is agreed, in the fall or latter part of the summer, when the heat has still its effect, and the rains help it.

But deep-ploughing under will keep the manure as it goes into the ground, and will put it, if left there, out of the reach of the grasses and light-rooting grains. It is simply hid. It can be of benefit (deep in the ground) only when the soil is porous and of a sandy and dark or heat-attracting nature, and the season a warm one. In such summers we have known the best of effect, where long manure was plentifully used, and ploughed in deep for the murder is sealed. An odd twelve acres was not rolled but six loads; after renovating as described, the first crop was twenty six loads, the next twenty-four. In four years he ploughed again, seeded with four and a half loads of manure per acre, and harvested fifty bushels of oats per acre, and the next year forty-one loads of hay from the twelve acre field.

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The Apple-Worm and the Apple-Maggot.

The *American Journal of Horticulture* for January has an article on the subject of these destructive insects from Benjamin D. Walsh. He says:

"There are two very destructive larvæ, which burrow into the flesh of the apple, so as to render it not only unsightly, but wholly unfit for food. The first of these, the apple worm, is not originally, like almost all our worst insect foes, imported from Europe; though it has gradually spread westward, till now it infests nearly the whole northern half of the Valley of the Mississippi. The second larva, the apple-maggot, is a native American species, and breeds naturally in our wild haws and crabs, but within the last few years, has been noticed to attack the cultivated apple in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, in New York, and probably in Vermont also. What is very remarkable, although the very same species exists, to my personal knowledge, in Illinois, (for I bred it myself there many years ago from haws, or thorn-apples as they are sometimes called) yet it has not, as yet, been ascertained to attack cultivated fruit any where in the west. It would seem as if in this as in many other cases, it is only a local race of the species that has acquired the habit of attacking tame and fit ported instead of wild and indigenous species of plants; and that this race transmits to its descendants by the law of inheritance, the peculiar habits which it has itself incidentally acquired. Thus the habit of pointing game in the field, which is clearly an acquired and not a natural habit, is often transmitted by inheritance to young pointer puppies, without any artificial breaking or training whatever. On no other supposition than the above does it seem possible to account for the fact that the very same species of insects is both in the east and in the west, and yet it attacks the cultivated apple only in a certain limited region, even in the east, for, according to Dr. Trimble, "this new and formidable enemy of the people is found in the Hudson river country, but has not yet reached New Jersey."

"If these views be correct, we may anticipate that the apple-maggot will gradually spread westward, till, in some twenty or thirty years' time, it becomes as great a pest in the valley of the Mississippi as it now is in New England and New York."

Mr. Walsh knows of no remedy for the depredations of this American pest save catching and crushing them. Will not the sparrow of Europe, which has lately been introduced here, and which is beginning to spread into the country, prove an effectual destroyer of these and other insects which seem to be every year becoming more numerous? The sparrow is undoubtedly a great devourer of grain and other seeds and of certain other fruits—but it it should destroy the curculio and the apple moth it might more than compensate for the mischief it will do in other respects.

Collision of Vessels at Sea.

People unaccustomed to seafaring life are frequently surprised at hearing of collisions at sea, thinking it strange that, with apparently unlimited room, vessels do not always turn out for each other in time to avoid such accidents. Such persons are not probably aware that the highways and byways of the ocean are as well defined, and often as narrow, as those of the land; that a vessel is bound under ordinary circumstances to keep in her course, and finally, that the winds and waves have a very decided say in the matter. The various causes which lead directly to collisions, as well as their frequency, are given in a recent English official report, from which it appears that no less than 2,766 such accidents happened, during the last eight years, on the coast of Great Britain alone, and that 295 of them occurred in broad daylight. The number has shown a regular increase from year to year during this period; and it is important to notice the fact that of these that left to the loss of these 2,766 vessels. The average annual number of collisions in the eight years was 346. Of these, an annual average of 74 occurred through a bad look out; through neglect

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The report of this institution lies before us, and in its array of facts and figures suggests a good deal for reflection. Here is an extensive institution within whose walls during the past year have been gathered and maintained at a large expense ($20,000) 640 persons in the prime of life. Of this large number 222 have been admitted during the year, and 154 discharged, showing that there have entered 68 more than have come out. If it were a church, or a school, or even a workshop, this large increase and number would be a hope of sign, but of this number 10 were guilty of arson, 28 had committed burglary, 28 had stolen horses, 33 had been convicted of murder, 19 were counterfeiters, and 17 guilty of rape. Most of them are in the prime of life, and many of them had left useful occupations for a home in the Penitentiary. Of the 486 at present there, 9 were butchers, 6 bakers, 11 blacksmiths, 18 carpenters, 15 engineers, 12 machinists, 23 shoemakers, 8 tailors, 5 physicians. Out of the 486 we find 225 temperate men, and 419 that can either read or write, or do both.

Now it certainly is a very interesting inquiry what shall be done with so large a number of men, who by age and education might be useful, but who are and have been worse than useless. Can anything be done for them while in prison? The remarkable fact in the physician's report that out of the one hundred and fifty-two persons discharged only five went out in no better health than that with which they had entered. Two of these were consumptives, 2 suffered from enlargement of the heart, and one almost palsy,—the other 147 went out improved. This striking fact shows that penitentiary life may be turned to account in improving the *bodily health* of the convict. More than one-half, two hundred and fifty out of less than five hundred have been taught to read and write, and that too under the greatest disadvantages, for none of them are children. This fact shows that life in a penitentiary may be turned to some account in improving the intellectual condition of its victims. And if we look at the labor account, we see that a prison may be made profitable, even in a pecuniary point of view. But the great question is—can a prison be made a reformatory? Ought it to aim at this object? Is a convict simply to be shut up—so that he cannot harm society? Has he no rights at all? If not, then why not execute him? Why make him a burden to the community whom he has wronged? What claim has he to food, clothing, and an expensive house? The fact that he is not shot implies that society regards him as still having some rights—the right to live. Or shall we say that he is put in prison to be punished, as well as to keep him from harming society. But if punishment is the object then—punish him, torment him, torture him, lengthen out his confinement to the greatest extent consistent with the greatest pain inhument. In other words, make society as safe as possible, and the prisoner as miserable as possible. But that such is not the aim of punishment is evident from the fact that most of these 486 men are to be returned to society, after a longer or shorter period, and if so, it is clearly the object and should be held to be the duty of society so to manage prison life that the discharged convict shall be worth more to himself and society, *out of jail than in it.* Any other system converts crime into capital and so far forth speculates in iniquities But one man reformed out of one hundred is worth more to the community than ten thousand dollars gain per annum with no reformation. It is not *money* but *men* that we ought to turn out of our penitentiaries.

Now, whatever tends towards reformation is to be fostered. The recovery of health, the acquisition of knowledge and of habits of industry, the opportunity of ameliorating or shortening their sentence by good conduct *and never by pardon*, except where the conviction has been through mistake, are some of the things which tend that way. Now we ask is solitary confinement the best way to secure these things? Is education as easily carried on in the solitary as in the congregated system. Is no education, whether by books or teachers, an infringment on that system? Trade learning is impossible alone, and in the company of a teacher or fellow learners is no longer a solitary system. Even when the prisoners are remanded to their cells solitariness is an impossibility. Gaspipes, waterpipes, windows and floors, all in course of time become means of communication, with this special demoralizing result, that it is against law, contrary to the system, and therefore a constant influence for evil. The convict is in a state of chronic disobedience and deception, with the stimulating feeling that he is outwitting his enemies.

But we have said enough. The efficient officers of the Institution have thrown out suggestions in their report which deserve the careful consideration of all those who are interested in our criminal population.

One result of the connection of Canada with the British Empire is that nearly all descriptions of goods, wares and merchandize are cheaper there than in the United States. All persons from this side of the line, journeying on the other side, in pursuit either of business or pleasure, find this out, and not a few of them buy such articles there as they can conveniently bring away, even resorting to smuggling to enhance their gains. According to the doctrines of the Free Traders Canada ought to be a sort of paradise for people to live in, especially for those who are poor or in circumstances to make close economy needful. Certainly the inhabitants of Canada come as near realizing whatever advantages inhere in buying goods where they are cheapest as most people under the sun; and if thrift and consequent contentment flow from that consummation, ought to be about as happy and prosperous as men and women can well be.

Such seems not to be their condition, if we may trust the following telegram from Quebec, under date of last Saturday.

In the House of Assembly to-day, a motion was introduced to take into consideration the lamentable emigration of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec to the United States, and to devise means for the arrest of the same. The mover spoke at great length in support of his motion, and pointed out that the principal evil was the little encouragement given to the settlers in the eastern townships, and the want of sufficient industrial resources. Agriculture was not sufficient to meet the wants of the population, as during eight months of the year that interest was entirely suspended, and families were forced to emigrate to the States in search of employment.

"He proposed tha the question of manufactures receive their earnest attention, and that a liberal homestead law, similar to that in operation in the United States, be enacted."

The people, having tried buying where they can buy cheapest, are anxious to get away and take up their abodes where most articles of consumption are much dearer. It appears that many have tried the experiment involved in this change, and find it work so well that they have no inclination to go back to their old residences for the sake of obtaining commodities at low rates. On the whole, they find they get along faster by paying higher prices.

And this is not an experience peculiar to Canadians. A story used to be told of an Irishman, who, upon migrating to this country, was occasionally vexed at having to pay more for shoes, calicoes and groceries than he did in the old country. He insisted he could buy as much for sixpence in Ireland as he could for a shilling here. When a petulant dealer demanded why he did not go back and enjoy the luxury of buying cheap, Pat's eye twinkled knowingly as he answered that the difficulty in Ireland consisted in getting the sixpence.

That is precisely the trouble with multitudes of Canadians. They can get shillings on this side of the line easier than they can sixpences on the other; and this explains what seems to Free Traders an unaccountable mystery in the policy of Protection.

ST. PAUL, January 25th, 1868.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—What is the matter with your mailing clerk? What have I done, that I, your "constant reader" and payer in advance, should receive occasionally, as I have received to-day, a weekly issue, just one week older than it should be? Only think of it! in these days of submarine telegraphs, me, your correspondent, carrying home on the 25th of January a copy of the GAZETTE dated January 15th. Personally, Messrs. Editors, you do not know me. Were it otherwise, I am quite sure you would "pity the sorrows of a poor old man." I am on the sandy side of fifty. I am striving with all my might to imitate that Saint of old, Job, in exercising patience under all difficulties, and in my own imperfect way succeed now and again, but I will leave it for you to say whether, under the present circumstances, I was not fully warranted in recollecting Harper's famous anecdote of that famous stream, and tempted to exclaim, Yuba Damm. Now, the GAZETTE has its thousands of readers every where, and would it be much trouble for you to whisper in the ear of your clerk to select some other subscriber (say in our lately acquired Russian possessions) upon whom to play any further practical jokes he may have in store, and as the boys have it, "deume 'lone?"

It is cold weather here, gentlemen—thirty and forty degrees below zero. Some two and a half feet of level snow, and a wind now and again, which means almost daily, cold enough to congeal the the warmest sympaties of the greatest philanthropist that ever existed, is no joke, and when you take into consideration the price of cord wood ($8 per cord) besides the sawing of the same, you will perhaps agree with me that the neighborhood of a Pennsylvania coal bed would be a desideratum. Nevertheless, our streets are thronged with sleds and sleighs, and all, high or low, poor or rich, from the urchin coasting down hill to the millionaire banker with blood horses, bells, furs and driver, every one "goes in" for the excitement.

Such glorious blocks of ice as *we* manufacture here!—blocks of any length and width wanted, by three to four feet in thickness, and as clear as the limpid waters of the Mississippi, of which it is made.

Our Legislature is now in session. Of course it is Republican in majority, but here and there can be found among its members men who, in times past as now, have set their influence at their command in behalf of whipped traitors, and who, to-day, if in their power so to do, would undo all the glorious deeds achieved by the Boys in Blue. It was a bitter pill to the Cops, the resolution endorsing Congress for the reinstatement of Stanton. This week they prayed that the bitter cup might pass from their lips untouched, but it wouldn't. They are drank, dregs and all. *Gloria in excelsis!*

The congregation of the late Dr. Riddle stand impeached, to-day, in this city of robbery. How say you, gentlemen, Trustees of the Third Presbyterian N. S. Church, guilty or not? Your accusers are the congregation of the House of Hope, of this city. Have you forgotten that part of the decalogue which forbids the coveting of your neighbors' goods? his man servant? Under the circumstances, we can only console ourselves with the stereotyped phrase used on all occasions, by all public bodies:—We trust that you will rise from the gain of Rev. F. A. Noble, as well as that of yours."

A man named Van Solen lately stood trial for his life on the charge of wilfully murdering a Dr. Hartcourt, an Englishman by birth. The trial lasted near or quite three weeks, and resulted in the disagreement of the jury. The culprit is to be tried again. The Plaintiff in this city, suggested with some force the discharge of the prisoner, adducing as a reason that if a conviction could not be had *now*, when all the circumstances and testimony were fresh, it was idle to suppose one could be had at a future time, obviously acting as a cogent reason for the discharge of the culprit that it *would save expense.* Of course, your readers will not be astonished when they learn that that delectable sheet is of the Democratic persuasion. Au revoir,

MINNESOTIAN.

Remarks.—We concur in the estimate our correspondent puts upon the GAZETTE, just as a mother appropriates all the compliments bestowed upon her child; but he is wrong in grumbling at our "mailing clerk," who is as faithful a man as lives. But he does better than some of our friends in getting his paper, even after considerable delay. There are post offices here in Pennsylvania, at some distance from this city, which half of the GAZETTES directed thereto fail to reach. They are stolen from the bags, to our great annoyance, by postal officials. We have tried time and again, to stop this rascality, but have signally failed. The stealing goes on in spite of all we can do.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

HAMBURG, January 8th, 1868.

The Government of Sweden appears to feel rather uneasy on account of the policy of territorial extension lately pursued by Russia with unusual vigor. They fear that if the latter power should succeed in securing a seaport in the North-western end of Norway, as it has been trying to do of late, not only would Swedish trade experience the severe shock, but the influence of Russia would have a fair chance to be in the ascendant in Swedish territory. It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise if the Cabinet of Stockholm favors a Polish insurrection, and looks to Paris and Vienna for sympathy and for material support in the hour of need. The cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg are not on terms of sincere friendship, for Napoleon dreads the aggrandizement of Russia as much as that of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria has sufficient reason to tremble for his Eastern possessions if the Northern Colossus should have a fancy to undertake a military excursion to their frontiers. A pretext for a demonstration of that description on the part of Russia may be easily found, the Eastern question, which is again becoming more complicated every day, may soon rise Europe to arms again, not to speak of the other questions of importance which threaten the peace of Europe at the present time. As for Poland there is not the slightest chance of that unhappy country ever recovering its independence. On the other side, however, Russia will hardly be allowed to remain in permanent peaceful possession of those Provinces; they will be used by the other European powers for keeping in check any effort which Russia may make towards the enlargement of its possessions to the East. Siberia offers but the nearest neighbors to Russia, and has consequently a particular interest in the Russian Empire being kept within proper limits. As for Poland, a pretext is found by the Russian authorities to submit all the papers of travellers to a close investigation, from the fact of Polish emissaries prowling about the Kingdom, making revolutionary and seditious proclamations. If we are to believe the recent accounts from those regions, the system of espionage is very oppressive and hateful to inoffensive travellers, who are liable to be arrested by gensdarmes and confined unless their passports and papers are signed and countersigned by the magistrates of every town and country they have passed through. It is even said that a large number of persons thus captured and found to be dangerous or suspicious characters have been conveyed to the citadel of Warsaw for further examination. Poland is evidently not a pleasant country to travel in at the present moment, so much more as the famine which prevails in the eastern part of Prussia makes itself severely felt with their neighbors since. The Prussian Government is trying to suppress, and flatly contradicts the heartrending accounts which have come to publicity about the sufferings of the poor, who are falling victims to that terrible calamity. It is argued that a poor harvest is the necessary consequence of the war, but the Prussian authorities do not appear to do as much towards the alleviation of the calamity as can be reasonably expected. Funds are therefore raised by private subscription, and societies have been formed in Berlin which have imposed upon themselves the duty of aiding the unfortunate ones by the collection of voluntary contributions.

—The excavations which have been made in the hill of Fourvieres at Lyons has brought to light numerous vestiges of Roman construction which are of great interest. There is found columns and capitals of the pure Archaique style, with tablets of stone and sculptured macbie, indicating beyond question the spot where was situated one of those sumptuous palaces inhabited by the csars, who made the capitals of Gaul their homes during the first year of the christian era.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Among the noble projects of the leading denominations is the establishment of Homes for aged and indigent members. In some of the leading cities of the East these institutions have been organized on a grand scale, and have received liberal aid from the members of their respective churches. Almost every church, especially in cities, have the poor in their membership. By the establishment of a Home, the poor will receive more permanent aid, and not relief now and then, as at present, and when the sympathies of their churches are awakened. Recently we chronicled the consummation of the purchase of a fine building and grounds by the Methodists of Philadelphia. Last week this body of Christians in Baltimore held a grand re-union at Maryland Institute Hall, to raise funds for opening a Home for this class of persons in the Methodist churches of that city. Recently a movement has been set on foot to establish a Baptist Home in Philadelphia. The project is in the hands of a number of leading Baptist laymen of that city, who will doubtless prosecute the matter to final success. It is proposed to raise at least twenty-five thousand dollars for this object.

An Independent Methodist Church in Boston has had great success during its existence of nine years, according to *Zion's Herald*, there having been over eight hundred conversions, and of baptisms three hundred and twenty-nine. The church is Congregational in government, Baptist as respects immersion, and Methodist in doctrine and mode of worship.

Rev. A. G. Watkins, a probationer in the Holston M. E. Conference, Tennessee, who was converted since the close of the war, was for several years a Representative from Tennessee in Congress.

The novelty of hearing of Roman Catholic Sunday Schools, is passing away. It seems to be now an arm of service among the Catholics as among the Protestant denominations. The report of the Roman Catholic Sunday School Union of New York City reveals the fact that forty-five thousand children of that Church are regularly receiving religious instruction, or one-third of the total number of children from five to fifteen years of age, according to the last census.

At the installation of a Presbyterian minister, at Passaic, N. J., by the Newark Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Thompson, a colored man of the Oberlin School, and stationed at Newark, assisted in the ordination service, by laying on hands.

Rev. Newman Hall, in acknowledging the testimonial by the members of his church, stated that he had never received a shilling for any one of the lectures delivered, or sermons preached out of the ordinary course. He says at three universities they had made him a doctor, but he is determined not to change his name, and be plain Newman Hall to the end of the chapter.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, furnishes every Sunday morning a breakfast to the poor. The breakfast consists of coffee, and bread and butter.

Father Taylor, the noted sailors' preacher at Boston, has resigned his chaplaincy, and retires after nearly half a century of service with the Seamen's Aid Society.

The Independent says eleven new churches were organized last year in connection with the Missions of the American Board. The additions to the union churches by professions were eleven hundred and sixty-seven.

The colporteur work of the American Tract Society has been prosecuted with great vigor in the South, resulting in cheering success. Sixty colporteurs have been in commission there this year; who, in addition to other useful results, have organized or aided nearly thirteen hundred Sabbath Schools, embracing about one hundred thousand scholars, who have been supplied with small libraries.

Some weeks ago the contributions of the Methodists during the grand Centenary year, (1866) were reported at something over six millions of dollars. Quite a number of conferences had not then reported the amount of their contributions. We learn by official announcement that fifty-four annual Conferences report an aggregate of $8,241,455.17. Four Conferences are yet to report, and two have reported in part. It is possible the grand total will reach *nine millions of dollars.* At the opening of the Centenary year it was estimated that four or five millions would be the outside limit. The "Sunday School Children's Fund," to be used to assist meritorious scholars of both sexes in securing a more advanced education, is nearly sixty thousand dollars.

Grace Episcopal Church, New York City, took up a missionary collection Sunday before last of five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

The first attempt to establish a Universalist Society at Washington City, was made within a week or so. The recent action of Unitarians, in electing colored children out of a Sunday School, will help the Universalists, at least it is supposed three-fourths of the audience at the organization of the Universalist Society, were Unitarians.

The *Repository* says the Episcopalians are "devouring" and appropriating to themselves certain delapidated Universalist societies. It, however prefers that Liberal Christians should do this work, than Episcopalians and other Partialist sects.

The *Liberal Christian*, speaking of the *New Covenant*, of Chicago, argues that while it is well edited and a handsome sheet, its creed may be summed up in three articles: 1. No one who is not a member of the Universalist denomination possibly be saved. 2. The Unitarians are "the abomination of desolation spoken of by the Prophet Daniel." 3. The *Liberal Christian* is the devil.

At the recent Union Presbyterian Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., action was taken favorable to holding Parochial Conventions, to comprise Presbyterian bodies in a neighborhood, to meet for the purpose of conference and prayer in relation to the Union movement, and to pray for the increased effusion of the Holy Spirit upon all the churches. By this means, it is believed, the spirit of union will be transmitted to the masses of the membership.

Rev. W. M. Ferry, who died at Grand Haven, Michigan, the founder of the city, besides leaving one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars to his wife and children, bequeathed nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to benevolent objects of a religious and educational character. He was a graduate of Union College, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, of New York.

The First English Reformed (German) church of Baltimore has been favored with an addition of forty-four persons, of whom forty are heads of families.

The Preachers' Meeting of this city, comprising the resident Methodist Episcopal pastors, have been discussing for several weeks, at their Monday sessions, the best method of preaching in order to reach and save men. At last Monday's meeting, it was resolved to hold union or co-operative meetings—ministers and members of the respective Methodist Episcopal churches, uniting in the services at one church for a week, visiting each church in turn in the two cities. The first of the series is to be held at Liberty street church, Rev. W. H. Locke pastor, commencing next Monday evening, Rev. E. B. Snyder preaching the sermon, to be followed by Revs. J. W. Baker, S. Burt, L. McGuire, and S. M. Hickman. Meetings have been held in this church for two or three weeks past, and considerable revival interest prevails. Quite a number of persons have professed conversion, and have united with the church, among whom are several promising young men. Mr. Locke is laboring in an indefatigable manner to promote the interests of the church, and is succeeding.

The First Christian Church, Allegheny, of which Joseph King is the Pastor, is said to be in a very flourishing condition, the ordinance of christian baotism having been administered nearly every Lord's Day and evening for many weeks past. The number of additions to the church during the year 1867, was sixty, and the whole number of communicants at the present time is four hundred and forty-six. A series of meetings began in this church last evening, during the continuance of which the Pastor will be assisted by Dr. W. A. Belding, of Troy, New York.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—The *Gazette* is the largest paper published in Pennsylvania, and evinces more life and ability than any other Republican paper published in Western Pennsylvania. To those of our friends who wish to subscribe for a paper in addition to their own home organ, get the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, as it contains more general news and useful reading matter than any other paper in the State.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

If You Value Your Health

Do not experiment with new medicines when you can just as easily procure an old and well tested remedy.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is well known as the best remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

EVERY ONE should possess this excellent preparation, for there is none of the organs in the system so likely to become diseased by neglect as those of the Throat and Chest. It is more than probable that a cough which you do not deem worth noticing and are consequently neglecting will result in fatal CONSUMPTION. Therefore, when Cough, Pain in the Chest, or Oppression sets in, resort to

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Which will certainly and quickly cure you. Have you a cough of long standing, and have tried other remedies without obtaining any relief? Then try DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, and be cured. Give it a trial. You can obtain it of any Druggists, and from the Proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, 27 Wood street.

No Health Without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvellous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed nerve or organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is universal paralysis in the basic principle—nervous power.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by preventing, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tice. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the groß, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 128 Penn St. January 24th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and World at large. Special attention for the GAZETTE in the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the most reliable sources for manufacture, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will present the latest movements of the fleet of steamers.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful - ority to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
Six Months.....4.00.
One Year.....8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transactions in dispute.

Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at your rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....6.75.
Clubs of Ten.....13.
—and one to the getter up the club.

Specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. KINGHAM, Jr., Advance Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is now authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. R. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats Free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. —Pastor, Rev. A. A. BOSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

Subject for to-morrow evening:—"Universalism the Crowning Agency of the Gospel."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. —Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. DICKERSON, is on Ward street, one block above the Skating Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Services every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evening. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshiping congregation are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS.—FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City. Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Preaching To-MORROW (Lord's day) at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday Evening. The Pastor will be assisted in the series of meetings by Dr. W. A. BELDING, of Troy, New York. Seats free and the public cordially invited.

THE NESTORIAN PRIEST, REV. ARTHUR BOSDAN, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday Feb. 2d) in the following churches, viz.:

In SANDUSKY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (cor. Sandusky street and North avenue, Allegheny,) Rev. Dr. Bell, Pastor, in the MORNING, At 10½ o'clock.

In SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Peabody street and Fourth Common, Allegheny,) Rev. Dr. Clark, Pastor, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

In FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, (Fifth street, above Smithfield,) Rev. A. Clark, Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject:—"The Persecuted Christians in Turkey."

CURRY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

A NEW TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY.

Pupils beginning then can

Complete an Outline Course in the Normal Studies, IN SIX MONTHS.

CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The LADIES connected with PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE M. E. CHURCH propose holding a

FAIR AND FESTIVAL, At Lafayette Hall,

COMMENCING TUESDAY FEBRUARY 11th, 1868.

Among other valuable articles to be contended for will be the following:

THE ROSEWOOD ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN, (with Patent Harmonic Attachment, Patent Manual Sub-bass, and the Vox Humana Tremolo, which latter may be used for unearthly invocation, to acknowledged by all leading artists, to be found only in these instruments. It enlivens (?) both the reed tone, giving it symmetric sweetness of the Piano Voice, making it so melodious and human that it never fails to enchant the appreciative listener,) to be awarded among the following (receiving the most votes) popular Charities:

Wm. A. LAWTON, Calvary Church East Liberty.
Rev. ALEXANDER Christ Church.
JAMES DICKEY, Third Presbyterian Church.
JAS. B. McCLATCHEY, Grace Church.

Each person entitled to a ballot at Messrs. Barr, Knabe & Buettler's, 32 St. Clair street.

A fine GOLD WATCH for the most popular Minister. The Watch is on exhibition at Will Y. Riley's Jewelry Store, Wylie street, near Diamond.

A fine GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH for the most popular Editor. Rookwood or Brownman. Also, a splendid SILVER CASTER for the most popular Comic Writer. These two articles are to be seen at the Jewelry Store of Donald Asch & Hazlett, 56 Fifth street.

Admission at the door, 50 cents. Tickets for Dinner or Supper, 50 cents.

EXTRA LARGE

SCARFS AND COMFORTS.

Ladies and Children's Woolen Basques, AT PHELAN'S.

Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens; Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Caps, AT PHELAN'S.

A beautiful assortment of ladies' fine cloth Gloves, in violet Bismark, and scarlet, AT PHELAN'S.

A very fine and large assortment of ladies', gent's and youth's Kid Gloves, wool lined and other kinds.

AT PHELAN'S

OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,

dell8 84 FIFTH STREET.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 18 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he left home that morning, a dark hat, dark willow coat, pants and vest, and a dark cloth cap. He also had with him a scarf and boot which he wore had a patch on the inside.

Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON'S Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.

JUST OPENED,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,

EMPRESS KID GLOVES, and

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED,

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address,

Dr. T. J. KISNER,

WHEELING, W. VA.

H. KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO

OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS,

Single Entry Books Closed and Re-opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.

PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a few hours. Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

CLARK'S DRUG STORE,

FINE PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES,

FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.

No. 103 Fifth Street.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!"

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. It absolutely saves Health, Labor, Money and Time, and Destroys the FABRICS. Sold by druggists and grocers generally. Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DOCKETS, RECORDS, CASH, DAY, MINUTE, INVOICE, TIME, CHECK, LETTER, STEAMBOAT, DRAY, BILLS LADING, And MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

BANKRUPT BLANKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, LEASES, Attorney's & Alderman's BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS. —LAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—For Sale or Rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES of LAY BANK, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq. Boating on the Perrysville plank road 67 feet, and running back to the Observatory like 21 feet, containing a body of clay from 7 to 8 feet deep. I will divide said lot to suit purchasers. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. DIEM, 29 Robinson St., Allegheny City.

JAS. E. SHANON.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE Commission Merchants,

340 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National bank. J. S. Dilworth & Co., Kennedy & Bro.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE HUTCHINSON OIL AND REFINING CO., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1868.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the HUTCHINSON OIL AND REFINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 79 Diamond Way, on THURSDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M. For the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

fel1d3t H. S. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY 31ST, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing, will be held

AT THE BANKING HOUSE,

Tuesday, February 11th,

Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. BELL, Cashier.

fe1dt&31

BARR & MOSER,

Architects,

FRUIT HOUSE AND STATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Particular attention given to the designing of Court Houses and public buildings.

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY

WM. M. JOHNSTON,

Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, ARCHES, GRATES, PARLOR STOVES, RANGES, HEIGHTS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE, CAR WHEELS and all kinds of CASTINGS. Office and Warehouse, corner of THIRD and ISABELLA STREETS, foot of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON CITY MILLS.

ROGERS & BUECHFIELD,

Manufacturers of

Rolled, Charcoal Juniata & Polk

SHEET IRON,

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, NO. 69 MARKET

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our Readers having copies of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 5th, 9th, 19th and 26th of October, or the 4th of December, 1867, will confer a favor by mailing them to our address.

Allegheny County Finances—Report of Controller Lambert.

The Annual Report of Henry Lambert, Esq., the efficient County Controller, has been prepared, and will be printed in the usual form in a few days. The report embraces a detailed statement of the financial affairs of the county, and shows an increase in expenditures over the preceding year of $17,780. This increase was occasioned by the increase of the salaries of officials under the acts of Legislature. The very gratifying exhibit is also made of a reduction in the aggregate debt of $75,750. The following statement shows the expenditures during the year:

Funded debt	$28,255 53
Interest	9,982 07
Arrears of do., with expenses on Railroad bonds, &c	137,115 77
Commissioners' office	5,242 34
Controller's office	4,295 20
Treasurer's office	1,600 00
Coroner's office	5,029 36
Solicitor's office	800 00
Court House	2,281 65
County Jail	10,170 83
Court House and Jail	6,751 76
Court of Quarter Sessions	14,566 23
Court of Common Pleas	15,970 10
District Courts	3,814 45
Supreme Court	1,043 90
Assessment taxes	5,092 54
Election expenses	3,179 65
Printing, stationery, advertising	4,173 00
Bridges	2,735 05
Roads	2,555 50
Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny	1,500 00
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	1,040 28
Constables	1,659 81
House of Refuge	24,259 25
Western Penna. Hospital	4,832 29
Appropriation for 6th ward	78 66
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	900 29
Sinkingent Fund	149 90
Sinking fund	25,000 00
State Auditor	201 00
Prothonotary's office	525 46
Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum	25,201 07
Western Penitentiary	7,580 43
Total expenditures	$393,900 46

Supposed Foul Play—A Merchant Tailor Missed Since Monday Last.

On Monday last Mr. Anthony Freyfogle, of the merchant tailoring firm of Freyfogle & Gilner, doing business on Liberty street, disappeared under circumstances which have led his friends to suspect that he has been foully dealt with. It seems that he had negotiated the sale of a life lease on a piece of property which he had held in addition, but which had been decided in his favor, for the sum of one thousand dollars. This amount he received in a check payable to his order. When he left his store on Monday evening he had, in addition to the check, about two hundred dollars in greenbacks and several Twenty dollar gold pieces in his possession. He has been traced to a tavern on Diamond alley, where he had been drinking with some companions, but after his departure from there, about ten o'clock at night, all traces of his whereabouts has been lost. The check has not yet been presented for payment, and some hope that he may yet turn up alive. He is single, has the reputation of a steady man, of sound mind, and his mysterious disappearance creates much alarm among his relatives and friends. He is low set and stout, speaks broken English, and dresses with neatness. The authorities will do well to make diligent search to discover his whereabouts.

Important Case Decided.

It will be recollected that in 1866 the question was raised as to the liability of the city of Pittsburgh to pay $500 bounty to veteran volunteers, under an act of assembly passed in 1866. The matter was was brought up in the shape of a case stated—Cassiday vs. City of Pittsburgh—and judgment given in favor of plaintiff against the city. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, submitted, and a decision expected at the last term of that body, but in view of this and other cases, involving a like question, it was ordered for re-argument at Philadelphia, Jan. 15th, inst. Jacob F. Slagle, City Attorney, made an argument on behalf of the city, and J. W. Kirker, Esq., contra. On Thursday last the opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Agnew reversing the judgment of the Court below, and giving judgment for defendant with costs. The act of assembly is held to be constitutional, but the city of Pittsburgh, not being a military sub-district, not liable under it. The case was considered of great importance, as an adverse decision would have taken from the city treasury the sum of about $100,000

Signs of Life.

The 'pupils of Stewartstown school have shown signs of life as well as appreciation and respect for Mr. Porter, their principal teacher, by a presentation, on the part of the boys of the school, of a pen, pencil and knife combined in a bone handle of fine workmanship. The presentation was made by Master Wm. Kiel, and responded to by Mr. Porter. Another token of respect and esteem was given by the girls of the same school to Mr. Porter of a beautiful pocket Bible, finished in the best style, enclosing a list of the names of the fair givers, and also, a short and touching verse, written on one of the blank leaves and dedicated to the teacher. It was presented to Mr. Porter by Miss Annie Hammond, in behalf of the young ladies.

We feel gratified, indeed, in noting these signs of success which have followed our friend and classmate to his new field of labor. Always ardent, and enthusiastic in his profession, he has put life into the subject of education wherever people have been fortunate enough to secure his services.

Shaler Township Teachers' Institute

The teachers of Shaler township held their regular semi-monthly Institute, on the 18th, in the Etna School House. The forenoon session was opened with devotional exercises, including a roll call to which each one responded by repeating a verse from the Bible; after which there was a class drill in reading by Miss McCleery, and some select reading. The afternoon session was opened by a roll call to which each teacher responded by stating a fact in science or history. Then followed a lesson on the country map by G. B. Hunt, in which it was shown how pupils may learn the names and situations of the townships of Allegheny county, and a class drill in mental arithmetic by Miss Marshall.

The next meeting will be held on the 1st of February at the same place. The exercises appointed for it are class drills in written arithmetic, grammar and geography, and an address on Professional Courtesy. Teachers and friends of Common Schools are invited to attend. The meetings have been profitable and interesting.

Caring for the Poor.

We have before us the fifth annual report of the "Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," prepared by Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary, showing the work of this praiseworthy organization during the prst year. The Association expended over two thousand dollars in coal, shoes and groceries for the poor during the winter, besides paying a debt of two hundred and eleven dollars and nineteen cents, of borrowed money, to Wm. McCreery, Esq., Treasurer. The Association is deeply indebted for aid. In addition to this, the Managers were kindly allowed to distribute coal from the Brewer fund and from Mr. McFadden. Relief was given six hundred and twenty-nine times to those who came within the scope of the labors or restrictions of the Association, while innumerable cases of unworthy persons were temporarily relieved by the managers from their own purses. Of the families relieved by the Association, fifty were those of widows, and twenty-eight colored families.

Fatal Accident

Coroner Clawson held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a man named Fernando Roberts, who met his death in the morning at the coal works of F. C. Negley & Company, near Mansfield. A loaded car had just been started down the inclined railway, and had proceeded only a short distance, when the rope parted. The car thus freed, sped down the incline with frightful velocity, and when it reached the tipple house, jumped the track, and almost entirely demolished the building. Roberts was employed as weighmaster and clerk by the firm, and was attending to his duties in the tipple house at the time. He did not observe the accident which had happened in time to escape, and was struck by the descending car. The body was mutilated in a shocking manner, and death resulted instantly. The deceased was a young man, and was highly esteemed by his employers, as well as his acquaintances. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city from Jan. 12th to Jan. 19th, 1868:

Old age, 1; gangrene, 1; heart-disease, 1; Dropsy, 1; Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; convulsions, 3; small pox, 3; still born, 1; burned, 1.

Males, 8 (White, 13) Total.....16
Females, 8 (Colored, 3)

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 3; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Stabs His Wife and Then Cuts His Own Throat—Particulars of the Horrible Affair.

Following are the particulars of a double murder in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on Sunday night, 26th instant:

On the A. & G. W. evening train up from Youngstown on Friday evening was a man about thirty years old, named Charles Freece, formerly a brakeman on the road, but discharged about a week ago. Freece was a soldier in the late war, but has not borne the best possible reputation for thrift and sobriety since his return from the army. He lived in Warren, and had a wife that belonged to a good family, and is represented as in every way an estimable woman.

On the train last evening, Freece told the conductor that he was going to remove from Warren to Youngstown—that he expected his wife would not want to go, and that he would have to force her about it—that if she refused to go, there "would be h—ll." The result proved that his threats were not idle. On reaching his home, it would appear that Freece, who was much intoxicated on the train, got into some difficulty with his wife at once. What the nature of the quarrel was at first is not known, but the result was that Freece stabbed his wife no less than seven times with a knife, and then, probably leaving her for dead, went into the yard in rear of his house and cut his own throat from ear to ear. There he was found, of course stone dead. Mrs. Freece was still living at last accounts, but no hopes were entertained of her recovery. The horrible affair created intense excitement in Warren.

A Wonderful Truth.

The office of Dr. Keyser yesterday was thronged with patients, and among them we noticed JOHN TITZELL, the young man of whom we gave a notice some six or eight weeks ago. One year ago John Titzell could not walk, from a carious state of the bones of the right leg, which had been slit open from the knee to the ankle without any benefit, at any rate without effecting a cure. His was one of the most hopeless of cases and his constitution was worn down to so prostrate a condition as to scarcely leave a hope for recovery. In truth when Dr. K. was called to see him in January of last year he had to be carried from one room to another. A double handful of bones has been discharged from his leg, and the ulcers are all healed or at any rate in a healing condition. He stands forth to-day the very picture of robust health and another witness to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's skill and the valuable qualities of Dr. Keyser's wonderful BLOOD SEARCHER. We understand that this great medicine has been imitated and a spurious sophistication in many cases palmed upon the public for the genuine. There is not a week passes, nay, scarcely a day, that we do not hear of some one who has been wronged of his money and made to linger in continued pain and suffering by this fraudulent trickery, calculated not only to break down all confidence in the integrity of mankind, but to create a distrust in the remedy whose value is known now to two hemispheres—the Doctor having as recently as last week forwarded a cartel of it to England. Indeed by a great care made in that country. Be careful to see that Dr. Keyser's name is pasted over the top of the bottle. Sold at his great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get Dr. Keyser's, for that is the only one that is a sure cure in the most numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was the compound used on Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 Wood street. Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, 120 Penn street.

Patents Granted.

Among the patents granted during the week ending January 21st, 1868, were the following to persons in this neighborhood:

John Arbuckle, Jr., Allegheny, improvement in roasting coffee.

Robt. W. Clark, Pittsburgh, improvement in stone hewing machines.

Wm. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh, improvement in plows.

Wm. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh, assignor to J. M. Hemphill, Allegheny, improvement in mowing machines.

Henry Helm, Pittsburgh, improvement in washing machine.

C. F. Knauer, Pittsburgh, improved curtain fixture.

W. W. Martin, Allegheny, improvement in lubricating car wheels.

Wm. Stevenson, Allegheny, improvement in planing machines.

Luke Fitzpatrick and Jacob Schinneller, of Temperanceville, improved chain machine.

R. M. Gans, Allegheny, improved brick machine. Antedated Jan. 17, 1868.

G. K. Smith and Jos. Strasser, Allegheny, improvement in plows.

J. K. Culver, Allegheny, improved brick drying apparatus.

Leap Year Party

Young gentlemen of Freeport, Pa., were agreeably surprised on Friday last on being invited out to a neighboring party unprovised by the ladies as a Leap Year commencement. In elegant sleighs the ladies dashed up to the doors of the young gallants, escorted them from their doors, wrapped them tenderly in buffalo robes, put hot bricks to their feet, and taking the reins in hand whipped up their fleet horses and drove to a house some miles from the town, where they had arranged for a dancing party. They supplied their own music by female musicians, called in themselves and paid all the bills. At an hour near day light they ordered up their teams and drove the young men home. The party was very pleasant, and the ladies have shown an example to their gentlemen friends which we trust will be improved upon in the future.

Patents Issued.

The following are among the patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending January 14th, 1868:

H. J. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in air condensing apparatus.

Robert W. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in tuyere irons.

James Paris, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in combining copper and cast steels.

A. N. Bronneman, of Lancaster, Pa., for improved shoe holder.

Circuit Court Holding.—Mr. Thomas Williams, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court in Erie. The bill provides that the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in addition to the terms now held, shall be held at the city of Erie, at the same times now fixed by law for holding terms of the District Court for said Western District of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie. The bill passed.

MARRIED.

ROSS—BROWN—On Thursday, January 23d, at the First United Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. J. Reid, Mr. THOMAS R. ROSS and Miss ANNIE W. BROWN, both of this county. No cards.

CARRIER—SMITH—On Thursday evening, January 23d, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oakland, by Rev. John Scarborough D. S. CARRIER and ELIZA K., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Smith, Esq.

GRUBBS—ORSBORN—On the 31st of December, 1867, by Rev. R. G. Rankin, Mr. J. L. GRUBBS and Miss S. V. K. ORSBORN, both of Hampton township.

KREPPS—SKILES—On the 23d of January, 1868, by Rev. R. G. Rankin, Mr. JOHN KREPPS, of Bakerstown, and Miss EMMA SKILES, of Rochester, Pa.

CUMMINGS—THOMPSON—On Thursday, the 23d inst., at the residence of Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Allegheny City, by Rev. Wm. D. Howard, D.D., Mr. JAMES CUMMINGS, of Philadelphia, and Miss CAROLINE THOMPSON, of Allegheny City.

SMITH—TOWNLEY.—On Thursday evening, September 5th, 1867, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Kleebsville, Crawford Co., Pa., by the Rev. James Dick, r, ALBERT K. SMITH, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss MARY A. TOWNLEY, of Richmond, Crawford Co., Pa.

DIED.

HARBAUGH—On Friday morning, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 10 Federal st., Allegheny City, ADA BERET HARBAUGH, youngest daughter of Christian G. and Caroline Harbaugh, aged 2 years, 4 months and 5 days.

SWAN—On Friday morning, January 24th, CORA L., youngest child of Robert and Anna Swan, aged 15 months.

McCANCE—On Friday morning, January 24th, EDWARD TREVOR, infant son of James T. and Helen McCance, aged four weeks and five days.

LYON.—In Allegheny City, Saturday night, January 25th, JOHN LYON, of Lyon, Shorb & Co., in the 58th year of his age.

CRIDGE.—On Monday, January 27th, 1868, of diphtheria, MOLLIE, daughter of Joseph and Maria Cridge, aged 2 years and 12 days.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITION FROM M'KEESPORT.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny presented a petition from McKeesport for a law empowering the Burgess and Justices of the Peace to commit persons for disorderly conduct.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester, a bill relative to the prisons and almshouses of the Commonwealth, which authorizes the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of County Jails and Almshouses, for a term of three years, to inspect buildings, &c.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, a bill incorporating the Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the bill creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming county, to be called the Twenty-ninth.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. M'CAMANT, of Blair, from Allegheny County Prison Association, for a reduction of one month from prisoners' terms of service for good behaviour.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene, two from Greene for the repeal of the license law of last session.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, from Monongahela, West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Boroughs, for a passenger railway from Pittsburgh to the old Stone Tavern.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The joint resolutions for a Steamship Line to Liberia were reported affirmatively.

The joint resolutions from the Senate, endorsing the restoration of Mr. Stanton, were reported affirmatively.

The joint resolution against the acquisition of additional territory to the United States was reported, with the amendment as substituted.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, presented a bill incorporating the Keystone Co-operative Widow Glass Manufactory of Pittsburgh; also, a bill authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public for Allegheny county.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, presented a bill empowering Burgesses and Justices of the Peace in McKeesport to send disorderly persons to the county jail in default of fine.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, one instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider the expediency of law giving the jurisdiction to grant divorces, entirely to the Courts. Passed.

Also, one asking the Auditor General to communicate the amounts of State tax due by each county on January 1st, 1868. Passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Debate on the Stanton Resolutions—Character of the Speeches—Powerful Speech by Mr. Lawrence—Tom Scott on the Floor—He will not Oppose a Free Railroad Bill—Bills to Repeal the Tiogs Law—The Eight Hour Law—5 Supposed Game Blocked, &c. &c.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1868.

The debate on the Stanton resolutions in the Senate was ended last night, and resulted in their passage, yeas 18, nays 12—a strictly party vote.

The debate lasted through two nights, from 7½ to near 12 o'clock each night, and developed not only a great deal of bad feeling on the part of the Democrats, but a recklessness of statement and a consequent wildness of argument which were rather surprising. At first, the Democratic speakers confined themselves to Mr. Stanton's acts and opinions, but they very soon launched out into general politics, and the speeches on both sides were after the whole ground of party differences.

The chief staple of the Democratic speeches consisted in the charge that Stanton was a sympathizer and harbinger of sound and healthy Rebel prisoners for those Union prisoners whom the rebels had incapacitated for further service by their cruelties and starvation, and that he was therefore the murderer of those who died in rebel prisons; in denying (with impudent boldness) that the Democrats were opposed to or did in any way obstruct the war; in boasting over the results of the late fall elections and in wild fancies concerning the coming political contest, and in appealing (ying present issues over those of the past, so as to hide, if possible, all traces of their Copperheadism through the war.

The two chief speeches of the debate were given on Tuesday night—that by Mr. Wallace, on the Democratic side, and the other by Mr. Landon, on the Republican side. At the opening of the debate on that night, Hopkins, from Washington, and fanatical speeches were made by McCandless, of Philadelphia, Davis, of Berks, and Burnett, of Monroe, of which, it is sufficient to say, that "the Copperhead pest was over them all." But their very violence defeated them; and Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, followed them in a still more plausible, oily speech, designed to remove the impression produced by his less prudent colleagues, and to serve, besides, as the key note of the Democratic music in the coming canvass. When he had concluded, the clock indicated half past ten, and the Republicans, among the vast crowd in attendance, felt that they needed some master mind to break the spell woven by the eloquence of the Senator from Clearfield, and that the work must be done (late as it was) at once.

Fortunately, they were not to be disappointed. Mr. Landon, of Bradford, took the floor, and although the crowd had been waiting for him for an hour, many but the most fanatical Democrats took their leave. They seemed to know by instinct, that something good was coming. And they were right. For an hour and a quarter he held the audience entranced; and as the eloquent periods flowed from his ready tongue, one by one the sophistries and monstrosities of their Democratic speakers were blown to pieces and a thread was left upon which their cause could hang. His speech was bold and ultra radical, as well as surpassingly eloquent, and it was received by every Republican present in the Senate Chamber felt that his cause had been nobly vindicated and the enemy completely vanquished. Even the Democrats showed by their looks that they had got a great deal more than they had bargained for.

The main point in Mr. Wallace's speech was that theory of "Copperhead" was not as potent as it was; that the people were gradually forgetting the aspersions begotten of the war; that the time has now come when his party could deny their complicity with the rebellion, it becoming more difficult every day to hunt up and produce the proof of their disloyalty; and that, such being the case, they could safely charge the heavy burden of taxation, and the disorganized condition of the South, as the results simply of Republican misrule, and *not* the result or consequence of Democratic hostility to the Government.

But Mr. Wallace is calculating without his host. The people have not such short memories as he supposes. The sores left by the war are not yet healed over, nor do the masses forget so readily the record of Democratic disloyalty. He will find that out before the Presidential election is over; but he is evidently preparing to fight the fight upon that basis.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is here, and seems to have made up his mind to let the free railroad bill pass. In the meantime he would like to see the bill amended so as not to hit the Pennsylvania road too hard. But the Camelsville bill he means to fight. He has left his lieutenants behind him, and they are now actively at work trying to set up both houses against that bill.

Bills to repeal the Tioga law were presented in the House by Mr. Ford, and in the Senate by Mr. Errett, and and were referred in both Houses to the Judiciary Committees. The House Judiciary Committee decided to report it with a negative recommendation, and Mr. Ford will at once introduce a new bill confining the repeal to Allegheny county. In this shape it may pass.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Errett introduced a bill to establish the eight hour law. It is a copy of the New York bill on that subject.

Last year a bill was passed authorizing the sale of the property of insolvent corporations and their franchises, upon foreclosure of mortgage. Now a new bill has been introduced conferring upon the purchasers of railroad, bridge, canal and navay ion companies sold under the law of 1857, all the corporate privileges of the companies sold out.

The bill came up in the Senate a day or two since, and Mr. Connell, conceiving that under the bill the Sunbury and Erie road might be sold out and the State lose its claim of four millions against it, had a clause added, providing that all the claims of the State against any corporation should be paid as a condition precedent to conferring upon the purchasers the corporate privileges so proposed to be conveyed.

If it was one purpose of the law to get the Sunbury and Erie road free from its debt to the State, that little game is, for the present, blocked.

The bill, however, was opposed by Mr. Wallace on general grounds, and especially on Constitutional grounds, and the Constitutional point made by him will, I think, kill the measure.

The House is steadily getting into working order. Next week it will begin in earnest. ALLEGHENY.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MINISTERIAL BANQUET—SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

LONDON, January 25.—At a ministerial dinner at Bristol, last evening, Lord Stanley made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland, he said that island had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she ever been more disaffected. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought the proposed Church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament, and as to the land reforms in Ireland, they were out of the question.

Duffy, the Fenian arrested at Dublin and sent to Millbank, died there to-day.

The tone of the French and Prussian press is eminently peaceful.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT CONTINUES.

LONDON, January 25.—The excitement occasioned by Fenian movements still continues. The authorities are exceedingly wakeful and arrests are made every day.

A man named Michael Gaugh was captured last evening while in the act of posting a seditious handbill on the Mansion House.

Information having reached the Government that Thomas Simon, Sheriff of the Island of Alderney, was identified with the Fenian organization, he was yesterday promptly apprehended and sent to prison to await trial.

Considerable feeling has been created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians. The journals of London have editorials on this subject and severely criticise this expression of unfriendly feeling towards England.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAIN'S ARREST.

It is officially denied in the most positive manner that any orders or dispatches authorizing the arrest of Train were sent from the Home Office at London. The responsibility of that action is thrown entirely upon the local authorities of Cork.

THE ALABAMA CONTROVERSY CLOSED.

The London *Observer* to-day asserts that by the last dispatches exchanged between Lord Stanley and Secretary Seward, in the matter of the Alabama claims, the correspondence is finally closed.

MINISTERIAL RIOTS.

LONDON, January 25.—Dispatches have been received here giving accounts of quite serious anti-ministerial riots in Prague. The latest telegrams, however, announce the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed.

STEAMSHIP SUSPENSION.

It is announced this evening that neither the North German Lloyd nor Hamburg American Companies will despatch a steamer to New York next week. The reason is not stated.

A SILLY RUMOR.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A very silly rumor is current in different parts of the Continent, and has even been extensively printed, to the effect that the Prussian Government has secured the use of the United States navy in case of war.

FRANCE.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

PARIS, January 25.—The Imperial government has issued an official note, addressed to the Prefects of the several departments of France, announcing the new army law and arguing that instead of being a war measure it is a pledge of continued peace.

NEWSPAPERS FINED.

Ten of the public newspapers of this city have been fined a thousand francs each for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

A Paris special says: The ten newspaper editors charged with a violation of the constitution in publishing reports of the Legislative body not furnished by the official stenographer, were not only fined a thousand francs each, but condemned to six months' imprisonment and ordered to bear the costs of legal proceedings.

A PAMPHLET SQUELCHED.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is reported on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the subject of the Foreign and Domestic Affairs of France.

AMERICAN FLEET AT TOULON.

The United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will remain at Toulon during the rest of the winter.

LA PATRIE ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, January 24.—The semi-official *La Patrie*, in an editorial article, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe. Efforts of a character to tranquilize the public mind and give assurance of prolonged peace are singularly antagonized by the fact that every power in Europe is actively Engaged in arming, as if for anticipated war. It is said a new French loan to the amount of seven hundred and fifty millions francs will surely be put upon the market soon.

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 24.—The *Bourzmen Zeitung*, published here, calls attention editorially to the fact that the new French Army bill materially increases the power of Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and bolder tone in regard to European politics.

ABYSSINIA.

NO ADVANCE OF BRITISH FORCES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Herald's* cable contains advices from Senafe, Abyssinia, to January 13th. Gen. Napier had not yet ordered an advance from there. The English captives are reported in good health. It is now doubted if the friendly professions of Tigere, Chief of Gabayseebee, will be fulfilled, or if he will join the English forces.

NEWS OF THE BRITISH CAPTIVES.

LONDON, January 26.—Latest advices from Annesly Bay and Senafe show the British forces have as yet made no advance beyond the latter point. Intelligence of the condition of the British captives has been received in camp at Senafe. They were at Magdala alive, well and carefully guarded to prevent the possibility of escape. It was feared by many they would be massacred as soon as King Theodore heard of the approach of the expeditionary force, but no threatening demonstration against their lives had been made, and their treatment as prisoners remains unchanged.

RUSSIA.

THE PRESS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The St. Petersburg journals of Saturday all published editorials on the political situation of Europe and the affairs of the East. They unanimously advocate the *Borsen Zeitung's* appeals to the Russian government to take the immediate initiative in disarmament, an example which will almost certainly be adopted by her neighbors.

DENMARK.

THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES CONCERNING THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

COPENHAGEN, January 26.—The following progress has been made in Rigsdag on the question of the ratification of the treaty for the sale of the West India Islands to the United States. In the Lower House the Special Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the treaty and examine the details of negotiations made a favorable report. This was debated during the latter part of the week in secret session. On Saturday the doors were thrown open. After a speech from the President, closing the debate, a vote was taken and the treaty of transfer ratified without a dissenting voice. The treaty now goes to the Upper House for concurrent and final action.

CHINA.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The Chinese Government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which the latter Government regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

ITALY.

INCOMES TAXED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 25.—The bill imposing a tax on incomes in certain cases has been adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION PLANNED.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—Information has been received by the government that another insurrection has been planned by the Carlists in Catalina and Aragon. Active measures have been taken to thwart the movement.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS TO BE PROVIDED.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The bill for furnishing improved breech loading arms to the army passed the Cortez and is now a law.

AUSTRIA.

ARMY INSPECTOR NAMED.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The Arch Duke Albrecht has been named as Inspector of the Austrian army.

FORTIETH CONGRESS,

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted the petition of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia relative to the organization of State Governments in the South; also, from the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, praying for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau. Both were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a communication from General Howard in reply to a resolution of inquiry setting forth the facts in regard to the decision touching the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

Mr. TERRY introduced a bill to allow the importation of dye stuffs free of duty. Referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of certain persons in Virginia. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to permit officers and soldiers to wear corps badges for services during the war. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution asking the President for information relative to the trial of Rev. Mr. McMahon, Robt. Lynch and others by the British Government. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution calling for information relative to the disposition of captured and abandoned property.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution that Congress ought to cease its war upon the Constitution in view of the enormous public debt weighing upon the industrial resources of the people, that the Freedmen's Bureau should be at once abolished, the army reduced to twenty thousand men, the cotton tax repealed and the public lands taxed. The resolution was laid over.

The Senate then took up the bill for the removal of the disabilities of Robert E. Patton, of Alabama.

Messrs. STEWART, POMEROY, JOHNSON and HOWARD supported it, and Messrs. DRAKE and BUCKALEW opposed it, the latter on the ground that he was opposed to special legislation in individual cases.

The morning hour expired, when the special order—the resolution for detailing one or more naval officers to attend the International Maritime Exposition at Havre—came up, was debated and laid over.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up.

The question was on Mr. DOOLITTLE'S amendment that the Judiciary Committee to report his amendment.

Mr. WILSON took the floor. He had not been aware, when Mr. Doolittle insisted upon occupying the morning hour on Thursday, that he had been authoritatively announced that the Senator was to deliver a long, premeditated and carefully prepared speech, laying down a platform for the next campaign, and influencing the election. He had never heard a more unpatriotic, inhuman and wicked speech. After alluding to the President and others as absolutely abandoned by friends and assailed them, and misrepresented their purposes, he said that the Senator's purpose was to overthrow the nearly completed policy of reconstruction, to check and destroy the progress of those States which were organizing under the reconstruction acts, saving the people now enjoyed more liberty, law and order than before during a century.

Mr. WILSON controverted Mr. Doolittle's views at some length and contended that the Northern Radicals were chargeable with nothing more than that the human race could not afford, he could almost say without irreverence that God could not afford to have their work completed while policy stricken down by such efforts as that of the Senator from Wisconsin. He reiterated the opinion that before the fourth of July next the Southern States would be represented by loyal men, and civilization would be glad, then, to see the Senator and his friends take the Government out of the hands of the people who would restore peace and prosperity. They were not barbarized, as the Senator claimed, but fighting against the barbarous sentiment of their old rebel masters and for the principles of human civilization. He closed by asking the ayes and noes on the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in support of the theory that the Judiciary was a co-ordinate branch of the Government with the Legislative, and that every act of the latter power contrary to the Constitution was subject to be declared void by the Judiciary, and then proceeded at length to controvert the position taken by Mr. Morton in his speech on Friday. It was impossible to guard the citizen against the abuses of legislative power, if every man had not the right to demand the protection of the Constitution. While in had a grateful sense of what the country owed to the people for the wisdom of Libby prison produced the prisoner, and made a return that he was held by order of General Scofield, under the authority of the Reconstruction acts, which body was represented by four prominent lawyers, all members of the Conservative State Central Committee, which body organized the case with the intention of carrying it to the Supreme Court.

The Convention transacted no business of importance to-day.

MEMPHIS.

Murder in a Court Room During a Trial for Murder.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, Jan. 24.—This afternoon, during the trial of Winters and others for the murder of Mike Connell a few days since, an altercation occurred between the counsel, during which Thomas Malone, ex-Street Commissioner, and uncle of the murdered man, was shot through the body with a large Derringer and fatally wounded. Although the court room was crowded at the time, it was not known who fired the shot. The affair created intense excitement.

CANADA.

A Fiendish Outrage.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROMPTON, Jan. 23.—A fiendish outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near this place last night. A man, recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, was lying on the floor in front of a fire place, when some young men tied him to the ground, his body and burned him to death.

Suicide of a Minister.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DELAWARE, OHIO, January 25.—Rev. George W. Brush, of the Methodist Conference, committed suicide by hanging himself this afternoon. From the evidence before the Coroner's jury it appears that he had been contemplating the act for several days. After eating his dinner to-day as usual, he went to the barn where his wife found him soon afterwards and cut him down. He had tied the rope into the manger, and over a beam, and made a noose of his handkerchief, then jumped off the manger. He is supposed to have been insane.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, the dyspeptic suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and they are the only reliable remedy for those of remoting constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving ever-lasting flatulency, nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are speedily felt by those who try it. Thousands in the first generation to health. No restorative in the whole range of medicines has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to it by the medical faculty, other preparations pretending to be correctives not resisting the test, have been withdrawn, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has continued to increase, and is now recognized as a standard and household medicine. The cases in which attend the use of the Bitters evidence at once its virtues in all cases of debility and disorder of the digestive organs. The Bitters will not be sold by dealers, but will be dispensed only at regular receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Sold in lots of 150 kegs and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Cattle—The offerings at the scales were light during the past week amounted to 1638 head, against 1819 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and calves at 4@5c, ordinary to fair steers at 6@6½c, good to choice do. at 7@7½c, extra at 8c, and oxen and cows, at 4.50@5.50; fair to good stock cattle at 5.50@6.25; fair quality heavy steers at 7.75, and extra heavy beat 8@8.25 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $6.50. The market continued tolerably active at about last week's pr

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE following song appears in that portion of Mrs. Spofford's Thief in the Night, which is published in the February number of the *Northern Monthly*:

Sorrow be all my sport!
Since here no breast
Lends me its own support
And Heaven's rest.

Sorrow be all my stay!
For new no arm
Upholds me as I sway
From storm to calm.

Sorrow be all my grace!
No smile there is
To overrun my face
When dung from his.

O sorrow! lift thy sword
Whose lightning shine!
Destroy me at a word
For I am thine.

EPHEMERIS.

—New York is soon to have another big cock fight.

—6,000 was the cost of the supper at the great ball in Chicago.

—Diptheria is epidemic among the children of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

—On the 3d of February Horace Greely will be fifty-seven years old.

—Trieste, on the Adriatic, has gone very extensively into the lobster business.

—The insurance companies of Cincinnati lost over $250,000 in two days last week.

—There are more than twenty-two millions of acres of unimproved land in Texas.

—26,860 passengers were carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company last year.

—Boston is to have an elegant building for lawyers, which is to be the "inns of the court."

—There are twelve hundred Good Templars and fourteen lodges in Wayne county, New York.

—Mr. Stanton may have many virtues, says an exchange, but resignation is not one of them.

—The New Haven Historical Society is prospering, and its collections are receiving additions every week.

—Professor Goldwin Smith is coming to the United States to live for some time in order to study American history.

—Montgomery Blair is the reported author of the letters in the *National Intelligencer* which reflect on Gen. Grant.

—There is said to be no city in the West so completely surrounded by valuable coal deposits as Terre Haute, Indiana.

—An exchange informs us that "the oldest inhabitant of Washington is dead." That inhabitant must be a remarkable one.

—Murdoch, the stanch old actor, is dying. Forrest is ill in New Orleans; he is too feeble to appear on the stage, which he is loth to abandon.

—Miss Carrie Moore, the Skating Queen, has been delighting Providence, R. I., with her costumes, which are described as being very elegant.

—The old Katahdin iron works, which have not been in operation for several years, have again started up and are now employing one hundred and fifty men.

—Portions of the city of Scranton are sinking into an old coal mine, and the Scrantonese are as alarmed as they possibly can be, while visions of Korah and his followers fill their troubled minds.

—It is to be regretted that two of the finest minds in the country should be antagonistic, but it is a sad fact that Senators Sumner and Fessenden are not as amicable as they might be under the circumstances.

—Some cats live to be twenty-eight years old. One who had attained that great age, but who was an evident Methusaleh among the feline race, died lamented in Cleveland recently. "Gone but not forgotten."

—In 1860 the population of Charleston (S. C.) was about 40,000, and now it scarcely reaches 15,000; fifteen deaths per week is the usual average there, which is a large one, and if continued should, we think, depopulate the place.

—The Union League Club of New York has leased for ten years Mr. Leonard Jerome's splendid mansion, on Madison Square, originally intended for the Jockey Club. The Union League has appropriated $30,000 for furnishing their new house.

—Whenever a New York evening paper runs out of subjects to gossip about it returns to the sparrows. We suppose that quite a bulky volume could be made out of the remarks of those papers on this subject since the distinguished foreigners first arrived.

—The Swedenborgian Society of Chicago has meetings of a social nature every week, when the pastor joins them and *dances when they dance*. This has caused so much dissatisfaction in clerical circles in that town that the Swedenborgian pastor is not recognized by his *Christian* and clerical brethren. Such levity, say they, can not be part of a Christian character.

—What a stir would be created in Paris if Napoleon were to do as Solomon did in his time, when he found that there were about two hundred-thousand strangers in Jerusalem, and set them all to work as hewers and carriers of wood, as drawers of water and hod carriers. Such treatment would have the effect of keeping a goodly number of people at home now-a-days.

—The citizens of Amherst are behind the age. An outcry has been made because the old First Church in that town allowed their building to be used for an operatic performance. If Amherst were not behind the age no such outcry would have been made, for in all go-ahead places the churches are used for operatic performances every Sunday, and crowds often flock to hear them who would not otherwise go.

—The Bostonians say that better dinners can be gotten at one of the new Boston restaurants than in Paris. The good intentions that they have in Boston are better than those used in the causeways of that more tropical place, and the railroads which run in Boston are smooth as some golden streets we have read about, and the streets of Boston are as broad and beautiful as the road which leadeth unto destruction, probably, but none but the clear-sighted Hubites have eyes to see these advantages, and all others will probably live and die in the opinion that Boston is an immensely overrated, disagreeably crooked town.

—A French writer has found out the reason why spectacular plays are now preferred to the legitimate drama. He says: "The modern legitimate drama fails to please because it is incapable of giving pleasure; the spectacles are preferred to it, because they are preferable." Every one will at once understand this, of course, and though some may think the explanation ends where it begins, what possible difference can that make? Then the author goes on to state that "until the drama is revived the stage cannot be reformed." Any one who wishes to know more of this Frenchman's original and valuable ideas on this subject should read his essay. His name is Villemot.

—That excellent journal, the *Independent*, which so many people read on Sundays when other papers are tabooed, although it dropped out of its tiny rivulet of religion some time ago, has given Congress such a seathing that the members must feel dreadfully about it, and especially must such tiny minds as these possessed by a Morton, a Bingham, a Sumner, a Williams or a Wilson wilt beneath the remarks which come from the mighty spirit behind the altar of the *Independent*. Hear what this modern oracle says, this Horace, this rival in elegance of language of Addison or Chesterfield: "Congress has three days of flabbiness to one of strength. * * * Congress is nothing but a wet rag, and may be wrung with impunity. * * * Perhaps a few days hence we shall see Congress once again a coward."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. no16d&T

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breechings, Fire Rods, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja16ssl

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Steel and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 18 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:r52

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COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:c36d:wT

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the EVILS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and unfit impediments to MARRIAGE, will sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:d&T

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 PENN STREET,

mh28:v26 PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE.—A capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, teams, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 60 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela River will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. BERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 19 Grant St., opposite Court House. se17

COMFORTABLE DWELLING FOR SALE—No. 165 Second street. The building is two stories, with nine rooms, and in complete order, having all the modern improvements. Offered on easy terms of payment.

Also, the large Warehouse, Storeroom, very suitable for distillery, brewery or machine shop, situate in the Second ward. Engine and boiler, in good order, goes with the building.

Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., ja22 No. 121 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
116 Grant street,
opposite the Cathedral.

CHEAP FRAME HOUSE,

CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS,

On Henry Street, near Pennsylvania avenue, Sixth ward.

PRICE, ONLY $2,200.

APPLY TO

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

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2,000,000 ACRE

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

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Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre.

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.

au14

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE.—The co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. PITTOCK, BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL and WILLIAM R. MOONY, under the firm name of

JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.,

in printing and publishing the

Pittsburgh Leader,

was, on the 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, under the limitations and conditions contained in the articles of said co-partnership, DISSOLVED.

The business of the late firm will be settled only by me, to whom all payments of accounts due the said late firm must be made.

ja25:k66 JOHN W. PITTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH KNOX and JAMES *d.* McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be conducted by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 2 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

J. B. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja6:d&T:mwf

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, &c.,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER
No. 15 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

fe28:md

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 209 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

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CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

au26:1m

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GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost, previous to removing to my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, until a degree of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIFIGER,
No. 169 Smithfield street.

oct18 s20

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for ordinary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 15 horse lower engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Address, F. GRIGG, Wellsville, O., Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and Fine of P. R. R. no30:d

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL

HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 924 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh, always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. Also, gents' patch-work will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner. whly:ref

WEST COMMON MACHINE

STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice MANTELS AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed. FRIEDRICH OMAN. [e21:1y

WINDOW SHADES.—We are now selling our stock of Shades at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for our spring stock; also, Gum Oil Cloth, Buff, Holland, &c., at reduced rates, 81 Wood and 205 Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NEW STOCK,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

CALL AND EXAMINE. WE SELL

French Corsets at $1.00.
Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 8c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
All Wool Ribbed Hose, 25c.

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, $1.85 a pr.,

THE REAL BRAND.

WHITE OPERA KIDS.....$1.00.

We have received the new

FRENCH SKATING HOSE, (Extra Long.)

We are Agents for the

Norwich Wool-ined Paper Collar Co.
Crescent Paper Collar Co.
Reversible Paper Collar Co.

We have a large variety of LADIES' LACED BACK KID GLOVES, which we are selling at a very low figure. We are also selling

Morrison's Star Shirts at $1.75.

Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.
Good Hoop Skirts, 50c.
Trimmings and Fancy Goods, at the lowest possible prices, at

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,
78 & 80 Market St.

ja30

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1 50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDK'FS, 20 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

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Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Tweeds, Jeans, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics; a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Tarred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT and KERSEY PLAIN, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY STORE SATS, for sale strictly on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our goods and Prices.

J. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
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DENNISON & HECKERT,

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Fine Furs for Holiday Presents,

FANCY BOXES.

FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.

WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.

CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.

FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

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(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

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No. 94 WOOD STREET,

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COAL, COKE, &c.

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Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, Which is offered Dealers at

MASTERS' PRICES,

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE

NICOLSON PAVEMENT, on Wood street, is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until

Thursday, February 6th 1868,

when it will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

ja25:k63

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. E. HUGHES & BRO.

au26

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS

AND MELODEONS.

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at

BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,
42 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

de21:3

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. ja28:m90

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders promptly attended to. au15:ss

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office,

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Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. ja30

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

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AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. ja15:s

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Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh

oct15:

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

NEW GOODS.

FIRST ARRIVAL FOR

SPRING TRADE, 1868.

Bought at the lowest prices of the late reduction, and sold at exceedingly low rates.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

ja30

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

REDUCED PRICES

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

de31:tTS (SECOND FLOOR.)

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:h58

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the East a full supply of WOOLENS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the city west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:h84

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 173 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 103 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se21:e30

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery.

Are now receiving largest dtions to our stock ever Which is offered Dealers at

MASTERS' PRICES.

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Asst. General.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the only one. Forty bushels per acre of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published of straitlious circulation a pamphlet containing certificates of the statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any selling us their address.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. RUMILLER, Ayize, Champagne.
HOEVENDOEL & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRINCE & CO., Speyer, Champagne.
MORGAN, GAMBLING, Celse.
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Nicenburg, A Rhein.
H. RUIZ & CO., Cruzenach, Sparkling Hock and Muscle.
RAMON & CO., Sherry Wines.
TURNER & CO., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY always on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination, quality and comparison of prices solicited.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. R. BULGER, Agent),

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. MYERS.....WM. C. HOPPER.....WM. S. WILY.
mh22:r63

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

PURE SPICES,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

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PITTSBURGH.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Baizell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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WARING, KING & CO.,
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H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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WM. WIGHTMAN.....D. A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWTON COVILLE,

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. RUFFUM. C. A. KEHEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,

RUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the appointment and Regulation of the

POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the City Police force shall consist of not more than one hundred men, one of whom shall be Captain, four shall be Police, one a captain, and not more than eight shall be Police, including the Captain. The number to be employed to be fixed from time to time by the Committee on Police, and the Mayor shall appoint, on the first Monday and Tuesday in May, in each year, (or shall so soon thereafter as practicable,) the number to be employed by the Committee on Police, and the Captain and Police, and no more than eight shall be appointed by the Mayor, and be detailed for duty by the Chief of Police.

SEC. 2. The Mayor shall, at the first regular meeting of the Police Committee after his introduction into office, nominate to said Committee such persons as he may desire to appoint upon said force, and if any person so nominated be rejected by said Committee, he shall make new nominations, until the requisite number shall have been confirmed. None shall be appointed as a member of said force except he be a qualified voter of the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 3. The Mayor shall have power, in cases of emergency, with the concurrence of the Police Committee, to appoint special policemen; but in such case he shall report to said Committee their first meeting, the necessity for and the expenditure made on account of said increase.

SEC. 4. The Mayor may suspend from duty any member of the police force for any improper conduct, neglect of duty, and for any and all misdemeanors; but the cause of such suspension shall be reported to the Police Committee, who shall investigate the same, and if they shall report the facts of the case to the Mayor, he shall dismiss such officer from the force; but if they report that such officer ought not to be dismissed from duty, he shall be restored to his position, unless such absence be by disability arising from injuries received in the service.

SEC. 5. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McCAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

N. A. TUMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest, HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

APPROVED, January 29 (30), 1868.

WM. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.

ja30

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE passed the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Laying of Gas Pipes."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of the Town (now City) of Pittsburgh and Lawrenceville, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no other Gas Company shall receive the privilege of laying down gas into said borough in competition with the Pittsburgh Gas Company, unless the said Lawrenceville Gas Company will furnish gas through the borough, and the citizens thereof, at as low rates at all times as those now charged, or that may hereafter be charged, by any other companies similarly situated in other localities. That the said Lawrenceville Gas Company shall complete and put in operation within six months from the passage of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. That when any street, lane or alley of said borough is occupied by the said Gas Company a distance not exceeding in length at one time, for the purpose of laying down, relaying and repairing the pipes as aforesaid, the same shall not be kept open or obstructed for an unnecessary length of time, but shall be opened and repaired, and all rubbish and dirt occasioned thereby shall be removed, and such lane or alley as aforesaid, shall be promptly and diligently prosecuted by the said Gas Company, at its own proper costs and charges.

SECTION 3. In the opening of any street, lane or alley as aforesaid, the said Gas Company shall use all necessary precautions to protect the lives and property of the citizens from accident and damage. It shall erect or cause to be erected at all necessary barricades to prevent all such accidents and damage, and shall keep at any part of its works or apparatus necessary for the preparation of gas, a sufficient guard to protect the property of any citizen or become a public nuisance.

SECTION 4. That for any violation of the provisions of this ordinance the said Gas Company shall, upon conviction before any justice of the Peace of the county of Allegheny, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and for every hour's continuation thereof after the first conviction, the further sum of ten dollars, provided, that the recovery of any such fine or fines shall not in any manner interfere with the right of said borough, or any person or individuals to maintain a civil action for any damage which they may have sustained by any violation of the provisions of this ordinance be the said Gas Company. dy5

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.

Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda, Boston, Wine and Oyster Crackers,

And Cracker Meal.

No. 91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.

de6:

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW

JACKSON & FREW

(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW,)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Warerooom,

No. 102 Wood Street

Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE HIT for Western Pennsylvania. se31:T

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and Real Estate, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at Private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 110 FOURTH STREET. oct3

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FILLAM, Springfield, Vt. ap29:y

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE SHIELD, General Agent.

Office, 33 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Block, Pittsburgh.

Williams against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks, on favorable terms. Applications from those who are well known to the community, and who are of undoubted responsibility and integrity, or maintain the character of good risks, will receive prompt attention to offering the best insurance to those who desire it.

Alex. Nimick, Chas. A. Caring,
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Wm. Phillips, Joseph S. Evans,
Alexander Speer, Joseph H. Sellers,
Andrew Ashley, Philip Barnes,
David M. Long, Wm. Morrison,
D. Thomas.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. R. Riddle, Simon Drum,
T. on. Harper, J. H. Smith, W. M. Stewart,
Joseph Lantner.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oct29

**PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Opinion of the Supreme Court on the Restoration of Chartered Rights.

It has already been announced in the GAZETTE that the Supreme Court of our State, on Tuesday, decided the questions concerning the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company. Below we give the full text of the opinion of the Court, delivered by Sharswood, J.

Field. It is claimed, on behalf of the Commonwealth, that the defendants have forfeited their charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, by procuring a charter from the Commonwealth of Maryland. It has been contended that such an act is inconsistent with the allegiance which a corporation owes to the sovereign who created it; that it is *crimen læsæ majestatus*—a species of treason. No authority has been cited for this position. A corporation cannot transfer its allegiance by accepting a charter from another State.

It does not thereby throw off its original charter, nor can it take another under the wing of its new relation for the consequences of any violation of its duties under its old one. The act can in no way harm the Commonwealth. The Courts will maintain and enforce our own rights against her own corporations, without regard to any immunities they may claim to possess beyond her territories and within the jurisdiction of another State. We are of the opinion that this cause of forfeiture is not sustained.

Second. Another ground on which the Commonwealth demands judgment is that the defendants, under cover of their Maryland charter, have instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District against another corporation created by this State and other persons praying that an act of the Legislature may be declared null and void. The premises for the purposes of this case may be safely admitted that a corporation which undertakes to drag its sovereign *ad forensicum examinis* before the bar of the tribunals of another sovereign violates its first and paramount duty, and thereby subjects itself to the extremest consequences. But the next step in the argument fails. The Circuit Court of the United States is not the court of another sovereign. The Federal Constitution is the Constitution of the State, having been ratified and adopted by the sovereign act of the people in convention Dec. mber 12, 1787. "The Government of the United States," said Chief Justice McKean, "forms a part of the government of each State." It follows that its courts are the courts of each State; that the administer justice according to the laws of that State as construed and settled by its own Supreme tribunal.

This has been more than once solemnly determined by the Supreme Court of the Union to be the rule of their decision whenever the construction of the Constitution of the United States, treaties, or acts of Congress do not come in question. In this last case the Supreme Court of the United States is the tribunal of the last resort, in which judgments and decrees of the higher courts of the respective States upon such questions are to be reviewed, if pressed upon being sued in an inferior court of the United States upon a question involving the constitutionality of an act of Assembly, the grantees of the State have an advantage which in a State court they do not possess. In the Supreme Court of the State if the decision pronounced is against the constitutionality of the act of Assembly relied on, their judgment is final and conclusive. For by the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of Congress, passed September 24, 1789, it is only "when is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their constitutionality," that a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity in a State can be carried for review to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. A third case of forfeiture avowed is that the defendants intend to connect their road with a road in Maryland, and are engaged in constructing an extension with the purpose of connecting the same with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. We might pass this point with the remark that no mere intention or purpose in a corporation to violate its duty can of itself take away its rights. Its officers and managers have, like individuals, *locus penitentiæ*. They may avail themselves of it. The design clearly evinced to do an unlawful act may justify the interposition of a court of equity by a process of injunction, but it would be unjust before the act was consummated to visit the corporate body itself with the extreme penalty of civil death and confiscation. We propose, however, to rest our decision in this cause upon reasons which will make it final. Upon the proper construction of the act of Assembly, authorizing these defendants to extend their road south and east from Connellsville, we are of the opinion that they are licensed by the Legislature to form a connection with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Fourth. The fourth and last position which has to be encountered is that by the act of Assembly passed August 19, 1864, all the rights, powers, franchises, and privileges conferred upon the defendants "for and in respect to all that portion of the lines of railway southwardly and eastwardly from Connellsville were resumed, revoked, repealed and put an end to."

By the 40th section of the original act of incorporation of April 3, 1837, it is provided that "if the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to the said corporation. The questions which naturally ar se upon the construction of this provision are two—1. Is the Legislature constituted the sole and exclusive judge of the fact of misuse or abuse upon which their power to revoke is conditioned? And 2. If not, what effect ought to be given to their act? As to the first question upon the ordinary rules applied to the interpretation of language no difficulty could arise. If this were a contract between man and man it could not be pretended that when one party reserves the power to rescind in certain events he is thereby constituted the judge whether the event has occurred. It is a condition precedent to the exercise of the power, and the party exercising it must prove affirmatively the existence of the fact. The power of the Legislature in grants and contracts is not like the power of the English Parliament to be limited and circumscribed by provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions, so that it cannot impair contracts either made by itself or others. It corresponds more properly to the authority vested in the people to alter the established law of that country that the King cannot derogate from his own grant, and when an express power is reserved in a certain event or upon certain conditions, it is plain that it could differently that the event has occurred, or the condition been fulfilled.

2d. What effect then are we to give to the act of Aug 19, 1864? The pleadings leave but one question open for consideration; namely, whether upon the true construction of the act of April 11, 1856, called in the argument the condoning act, all misuse or abuse of the corporate privileges by the company before that date was pardoned and released. We have no difficulty in saying that upon these pleadings it is admitted that no misuse or abuse had taken place which would give any constitutional right to the Legislature under the twentieth section of the original act of incorporation, to resume the corporate privileges granted to the defendants, and that the right of eminent domain in this instance has not been constitutionally exercised.

We have given to the points presented by the Commonwealth the most careful consideration, and on the whole are of opinion that they have not been maintained. Judgment for the defendants.

Allegheny County Agricultural Society—Meeting of the Board of Directors

The new Board of Directors of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society met at J. R. Reed & Co.'s store, Fifth street, yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., and organized by naming John Young, Jr., to the chair and appointing William Anderson Secretary. Members present: Messrs. Parke, John Murdoch, Jr., Young, Jennings, McKee, Matthews, Morton and Kelly.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Parke, from the committee to which was referred the claims against the State for the use of the old Fair Grounds, reported that the bill had been placed in the hands of Hon. George Wilson, and would receive the proper attention there.

Messrs. Murdoch and Kelly stated that they had conversed with several members of the Legislature on the subject, but as there were between fifteen and twenty claims of the same nature pending it was doubtful whether it could pass, but at least a portion of the claim would be paid.

James Parke, chairman of the committee on a new charter, reported that no definite action had been taken in the matter since the last meeting.

Mr. Morton introduced the subject of abortion in cows, and presented some important facts relative to the matter. The subject is creating considerable interest in the minds of dairymen and cattle dealers, and in accordance with a request of the New York State Agricultural Society, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, to which committee Mr. Morton was added, and requested to report what views he may entertain to the Society in the form of a report.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till the 20th of February.

Large Yield.—The new well struck a few days since on Lease No. 20 of the Woods Farm, Crawford county, is now producing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. J. W. Irwin and M. L. Stewart.

The Shooting Affray in Allegheny—The Perpetrators Held for Trial.

Joseph Fisher, John Clark and Dan Gordon, three of the negroes engaged in the disgraceful shooting affray at Michael Gier's saloon, at the corner of Second and West streets, Allegheny, Monday evening, an account of which we published yesterday, had a hearing before Mayor Drum, at three o'clock yesterday, when the following facts were developed: About four o'clock Monday evening John and Alfred Gabby, in company with another young man, were seated at a table in Gier's beer hall, drinking beer. While thus engaged, four negroes, John Clark, Dan. Gordon, Jos. Fisher and Henry Johnson, all considerably under the influence of liquor, entered the saloon. They approached the Gabbys and invited them to drink with them, but the request was promptly declined. Gordon then asked Alfred Gabby, who was formerly on the police force, if he did not remember about arresting him some time previous. Gabby replied that he did, upon which Gordon remarked that he thought it was a good time to get even. At this moment three of the negroes, Clark, Gordon and Fisher, drew revolvers, while Johnson produced a razor. Before they had time to use them, however, the white men had armed themselves with such weapons as were in reach, and one of the negroes, who was in the act of firing, was felled to the floor. After some skirmishing they were ejected from the saloon. On reaching the sidewalk Fisher fired another shot, after which he and his companions retreated to the opposite side of the street. John Gabby, armed with a heavy piece of wood, started in pursuit of them, but before he had reached the street two more shots were fired, one of which struck him in the side, the ball lodging near the spine. Notwithstanding the wound, he continued across the street, and seeing Fisher about to fire again, dealt him a blow with the wooden bar, which felled him to the ground, whereupon the other negroes rushed upon Gabby, and Johnson, who was armed with a razor, cut him several times on the face and head. Alfred Gabby, seeing the danger his brother was in, rushed to his assistance, but before he could reach him, received a shot in the fleshy part of his right arm. The information upon which the hearing was had was made by Alfred Gabby, charging the parties—Fisher, Clark, Gordon and Johnson—with felonious assault and battery. Fisher was held in the sum of $1,000, and Clark and Gordon in $500 each for their appearance at Court. Johnson has not yet been arrested. The defendants were remanded to the lock-up, but will probably be committed to jail to-day, as it is hardly possible for them to procure bail.

John Gabby, who was wounded in the side, is confined to his room, but it is thought he will be able to be out in a few days, when he will prefer a similar information against the same parties.

Michael Gier, proprietor of the saloon where the affray occurred, made information against the negroes, charging them with riot, upon which charge they were each held in the sum of $300 dollars for their appearance at Court.

Suicide—Coroner's Inquest.

Conrad Betz, a German residing in Duquesne borough, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased was a man of intemperate habits and for several days had been drinking to excess. Monday evening he called at several places where he had contracted small debts, and paid them. About twelve o'clock he bid his companions good night and started for home, after which nothing more was seen of him until about four o'clock in the morning, when some one in the family went into his room to awaken him, when he was discovered dead in his bed. The other members of the family were called, and on entering the room found the deceased lying on his back, with his right hand firmly clutched a revolver, the muzzle of which was within a few inches of his forehead. A wound was found almost in the centre of his forehead. Coroner Clawson was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday. A brother of the deceased testified that he occupied a room near that of deceased. Sometime during the night he heard the report of a pistol, but as all was still afterwards, he soon fell asleep. Other witnesses, who had seen the deceased during the previous evening, were also examined, but from their testimony it appeared that he reached home shortly after twelve o'clock. None of the witnesses had ever seen the deceased with a revolver, and as he was not in a position that he had purchased it that evening with a view of committing suicide. The revolver was one of Colt's six-shooters. Two of the chambers were empty. The wound was pronounced by a physician and the course of the ball traced into the brain. From the appearance of the bed, and the position of the body, death must have been instantaneous. The jury impannelled by the Coroner returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above given.

The deceased was a single man about thirty-one years of age, and resided with his father's family in Duquesne borough near the Allegheny river.

Coroner's Inquest—Inquiry Death of Little Uncks.

Tuesday morning last Ettie J. Uncks, a little girl residing with her parents in South Pittsburgh, died very suddenly and under circumstances which rendered an investigation by the Coroner necessary. Coroner Clawson being notified of the fact impannelled a jury and after taking the testimony of Nancy J. Uncks, the mother of the child, which we append, adjourned until five o'clock last evening, when a verdict was rendered. The following is the testimony of the mother:

Mrs. Nancy J. Uncks, sworn—Am mother of the deceased child. At six o'clock Monday the child was as well as she ever was. At supper she was asked to eat; she said she was not hungry. In half an hour afterwards I asked her if she was sick; she said she felt like vomiting; she was lying at that time on the floor; in ten minutes after she commenced vomiting; she complained of her head and back hurting her. Between the hours of seven o'clock in the evening and two in the morning, she vomited four or five times. I did not think it worth while to send for a doctor until this morning. When I went into her room at seven o'clock this morning she caught hold of my dress, and said something which I could not understand. At nine o'clock I sent for Dr. Roberts. I found her at that hour as I had laid her down, with the exception of her left arm, which was outside of the bed, and her right arm over her head. She looked as though she was asleep, with the exception of her eyes, which were open. There were no marks on her, with the exception of some small purple marks, which were on her fore head and on her left breast. Yesterday afternoon she said that a little girl had pushed her, which she felt and hurt her back. She had not been abused in the house, and I do not think she was hurt outside of the house.

Dr. J. H. Roberts, at the request of the Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and yesterday evening testified that the child had died of congestion of the brain, produced by a fall or injury to the head. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with his statement.

Not Consumption.

We have on our Books of Record the name, age, residence, date, disease and prescription of every case treated by us during the last twenty years. In these books are contained the names of over *fifty thousand* persons, and more than *two hundred thousand* prescriptions. In this vast number of cases, every *kind* and *variety* of diseases have fallen under our observation, and every form of treatment has been fully tested.

In Consumptions and "Lung diseases," we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine.

We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, fatal mistakes might be made, which would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign is offered in disease than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease, we are especially favored with indications in the *urine* which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same.

We have thus detected and determined the *extent* of hundreds of cases of *Consumption*, many of which being in patients only, have been *cured* by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out inducement or promise a cure, in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady, we would just say, that we have cured many cases of this nearly resembled Consumption, that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among those we might mention, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, &c., &c.

These diseases often times much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side, heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for Consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is a "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine-tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy administered for the *real* disease would dispel it in a very short time.

We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumpted, by their relatives as well as the physician. Whilst there is life there is hope in such cases.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

OHIO NEWS.

—Thurman is President of the Columbus Pendleton Club.

—A. Banning Norton, formerly of Mount Vernon, is dead.

—Gen. Keifer made a good Radical speech at Delaware on Monday evening.

—On Monday the house of Captain Rayden, in Ashland, was burned and damaged by fire and water to the extent of several thousand dollars.

—General D. W. H. Day—a good man every way—is Quartermaster General of Ohio, and H. G. Corval, of Ashtabula, is the Governor's Aid-de-Camp.

—Ex-Mayor Samuel Hendry and wife celebrated their golden wedding in Oberlin on the 15th inst. A delightful evening was spent by all who were invited.

—Hon. James Eaton, of Delaware, O., recently paid his fiftieth subscription—invariably in advance—to the *Gazette* of that place. He may be called a regular subscriber.

—The Hancock *Courier* says: A widower in that town was married a few days ago at a church, making a "big splurge" with a brass band. After the interesting ceremony, the band struck up that old and familiar air, "My wife is dead and I've got another one." Appropriate.

—James Dee was shot in the abdomen, and fatally wounded in Dayton, on the evening of the 16th, in a disturbance which occurred at an evening party, but in which he had taken no part. Several arrests were made. Dee's funeral took place on Sunday. Pistols and slung shots are the order of the day and night in Dayton.

—The Ashtabula (O.) *Sentinel* says the snow at that place was almost blackened by millions of small insects on the 16th and 17th of January. The fall of the light snow flakes, though a microscopic examination shows them to be quite different from fleas. They are black, with two prominent feelers and long body, and in shape resembling the large pinching bug, and as active as grasshoppers. They appear to come up through the snow, from the ground, play on the surface of it and return into it.

—The Mount Vernon *Banner* says: A wicked man named Marion Bradfield, residing in Clay township, Knox county, eloped on the 4th inst., with a naughty woman by the name of Elbert, wife of Harrison Elbert, of the same township. After leaving their unholy passions for a couple of weeks, the couple returned to their respective residences looking as mean as it is possible for white people to look. We presume there will be another divorce suit in Court at the next term.

—The shoe peg factory at Footville, belonging to the firm of Grant, Clough & Powers, and employing some 25 hands, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst, involving a loss—the insurance having run out—of some $10,000. The business of making pegs and clothes pins, is said to have been carried on with considerable energy and success, giving employment to many, to a worthy firm, the community feel the effect of the casualty upon the general industry of the place.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

—About six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., the alarm of fire was given at the centre, and the steam saw mill owned by Edwin Dana, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped in flames. Origin of the fire unknown. The mill had been running for several weeks, and the night before, Mr. Davis left, as he supposed, everything safe. The loss is a severe one for Mr. D., there being no insurance. In connection with the mill was a shingle machine, owned by Benson, Mitchell & Searles, which is also a total loss.—*Ashtabula Exchange.*

—The Clinton *Republican* says: A week or two ago a seeming gentleman stopped at Clacksville, and made inquiries about the farms adjoining the village. He circulated around among the farmers, swore to a farm, and got a deed homestead. He finally succeeded in finding just such a one as he desired, and was to pay the stipulated price in cash. The farmer, on inspection of survey, at a cost of about twenty-five dollars, and then awaited his purchaser. But he came not. The next night a store was broken open in Mogadore, and clothing and other articles of minor value stolen. The thief was arrested and brought to Wilmington, where he was lodged in jail. The next day after he was released by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and disappeared instanter. This was the delinquent "cash down" land speculator

—An Elyria, Ohio, paper, says: A disgraceful fight occurred at the school house in the Cunningham district, in this township, last Wednesday. It appears that the school was organized for the purpose of unearthing the stamps, and on the following night, at an unseasonable hour this party, consisting of seventy-nine or thereabouts, with the Knowlton officer of Petroleum Centre, proceeded to a suspicious looking spot beneath the depot and commenced operations. After having dug for some time and not finding a trace of a find of depository, the amateur money diggers threw up the sponge and the shovels, and returned to their homes, thoroughly disgusted.

—The ice on Oil Creek, from Tarr and Rynd Farms and Rouseville to Oil City, is in excellent sleighing order, and consequently the quantities of oil are being teamed from the former point to the latter. The teams receive from fifteen to thirty cents per barrel for the trip from the wells to the oil yards at Oil City and carry from ten to fourteen barrels each load. This is not quite so profitable as teaming during the Pithole excitement, but there is less wear and tear of animals and men, and a good deal less profanity. There is now comparatively few teams in the oil region, but those that are here find enough to do and make fair profits for their owners.

—The Titusville *Herald* says: On the 3d of July last, an Englishman named William May, residing in Freehold, Warren county, left his home with the intention of visiting Titusville and Pithole, and returning home by way of Warren, where he was to pay a debt of $700. He had the money in his possession, and was seen in the afternoon of the same day at Corry, but can be traced no farther, and has not since been heard from. Monday, Mr. A. Bush, of Freehold, a son-in-law of the missing man, arrived here, he having heard a rumor to the effect that a dead body had been found under a barn in this vicinity, and identified as that of May, from papers found in his pocket. Our police have heard of no discovery of the kind, and the story seems highly improbable. Mr. Bush has returned home to investigate the origin of the report.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1868.

SENATE.

The SENATE met in the evening.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MCCONAUGHY, of Adams, a supplement to the election laws, requiring clerks of election to keep a register of names, dates of certificates of naturalization, time and place of, court granting the same, and officer certifying, in all cases of voting by naturalized citizens.

Also repealing the Gettysburg Asylum incorporation, known as "the Gettysburg Lottery Bill" of last session.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, a bill incorporating the Miners and Mechanics Co-operative Association of Monongahela City.

By Mr. BROWNE, of Lawrence, directing the State Treasurer to refund to the Kittanning Bank $2,441, paid in under protest and overpaid.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, for two additional Notaries Public in Pittsburgh.

Also, extending the act of 1842 regulating the line of fences to Pittsburgh.

Also, relative to making and transcribing records, indexes, &c., of the public offices of Allegheny county.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The bill creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming county passed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in the evening.

ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lancaster, introduced a resolution appointing A. W. Ellis additional Transcribing Clerk. He alleged that the understanding had been entered into by the Republican Conference that he should have this appointment.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, denied that the Republicans had bargained with dissenting Republicans to come over to Davis.

The resolution was defeated, nearly all the Republicans voting against it.

ANTIETAM CEMETERY—ACTION OF GOV. GEARY ENDORSED.

Mr. ARMSTRONG then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears from the act of incorporation by the Maryland Legislature, and by resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery, that it is intended that rebel dead, who fell in the late unholy struggle against the life of the nation, are to be interred within the same enclosure and receive the same honors as bestowed by loyal hearts and hands upon loyal dead; therefore,

Resolved, That our worthy Chief Magistrate has, by the noble and patriotic stand he has taken in refusing to expend the appropriation placed at his disposal by the last Legislature, placed the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania and all true lovers of liberty everywhere under renewed obligations of gratitude to him, and given to the world another honorable evidence of his fearless loyalty and unflinching integrity to principle.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the action of Gov. Geary in withholding said appropriation, and pledge to him our hearty support, &c.

Passed by a strict party vote.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

Mr. DEISE, of Clinton, presented a bill repealing the Gettysburg Asylum incorporation.

After the reading of numerous bills in place, not interesting to Western Pennsylvania, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, providing that the legal name of any firm may consist of one general partner & Co.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming.

Authorizing the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital and declare dividends out of the net earnings.

Allowing the Commissioners of Fayette county two dollars per day in addition to pay allowed while absent from the county seat on business.

Incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company of Lawrence county, intersecting with the Erie and Pittsburgh or New Castle and Beaver Railroad.

HOUSE.

NEW COMMITTEE.

The new Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was announced as follows: Messrs. Wilson, Thorn, Strang, Nicholson, Gallagher, Armstrong, Stokes, Leeson, Craig, Westbrook and Beard.

BILLS ON PRIVATE CALENDAR ACTED UPON.

Relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Objected off the calendar on first reading by Mr. ADAIRE, of Philadelphia.

Authorizing the Hazelton Railroad Company to borrow money. Passed finally.

Extending the time for the Attleborough Railroad. Objected off by Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny.

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport. Passed finally.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellvue, Allegheny county, to borrow money. Objected off by Mr. FORD, of Allegheny.

The bill provides:

SEC. 1. That the school directors of the Borough of Bellvue, in the county of Allegheny, are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to issue bonds or securities therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, at such rate of interest annually as shall be determined by said school directors, not exceeding seven per centum, which bonds or securities shall be free of taxes except for State and school purposes, and shall be made payable not more than ten years from date and redeemable at any date or dates within said period; that said school directors or their successors shall by resolution direct the said money to be used and expended in the purchase of a school lot in said borough and the erection of a school house thereon.

SEC. 2. That said school directors and their successors in office are further authorized to levy and collect a per capita tax for the ordinary school purposes upon each and every male taxable inhabitant of said borough, not exceeding ten dollars in each year, and they are also empowered to levy and collect annually for the purpose of paying said loan an amount of money over all moneys now authorized by law for school and building purposes, not to exceed ten mills on the county valuation of the property in said borough, said additional tax to be collected annually until said loan shall be paid and not thereafter.

HOUR OF SESSION.

On resolution of Mr. JONES, of Berks, the House will meet hereafter at two o'clock in the afternoon and adjourn at six.

STATE TAX DUE BY COUNTIES.

The Auditor General submitted a report of the amounts of State tax due by each county January 1st, 1868.

ACCOUNTS CALLED FOR.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to give in the next annual report detailed accounts of all monies paid for extra copies of documents and paid to all special committee men. Passed.

NEGROES IN CARS.

Mr. DEISE, Democrat, of Clinton, moved the consideration of the bill repealing the act of last session compelling the admission of negroes in cars. Defeated by a vote of thirty-seven to forty-seven.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, for a Constitutional Convention next November.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, a supplement to the law of limited partnerships, allowing the use of one name in titles of firms.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, for a bridge over the Allegheny at Ewalt street, Herr's Island.

Mr. WILSON, incorporating the German Saint Franciscus Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

Adjourned.

Joint Session—Bids for Printing.

A Convention of both Houses opened the bids for State printing at two o'clock. There were two bids. Singerly & Myers' was accepted, at eighty-three and three-quarters per cent. below the rate specified in the law. Wiley & Greiss, of Lancaster, had bid only seventy-one and sixty-one hundredths per cent. below.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock a. m.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. COLEMAN, from the Committee on Railroads, reported as committed a supplement to the act of February 9th, 1849, regulating railroad corporations and authorizing their formation, being the Senate Free Railroad Bill. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

TO PRESERVE GAME.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, read in place a bill to prevent hunting, catching or killing of game in Finley, Scott and Robinson townships, Allegheny county.

COMPENSATION TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. ERRETT also presented a bill requiring payment to the Allegheny County Agricultural Society of the amount adjudicated by the Military Board for the occupation of Fair Grounds in 1861.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. LANDON presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report a bill determining the number and salaries of officers of the Senate. Passed.

HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock in the afternoon.

TIME FOR FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The joint resolution fixing the 10th of March for final adjournment was reported affirmatively.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were made the special order for next Wednesday. They are as follows:

1st. The eighteenth section of the first article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

The members of both Houses of Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, but in no case shall the said compensation exceed one thousand dollars a year to each Senator and Representative during their respective terms of office, together with fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from each regular and extra session, to be computed by the usually traveled route between their places of residence and the capital of the State. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2d. The first section of the third article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

In elections by the citizens every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, having paid a State or county tax within two years, assessed at least ten days before the election, *and able to read this constitution*, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; *Provided*, That freemen citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, presented a bill authorizing the School Directors of Uniontown to borrow money; also establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Greenfield.

PENSIONS.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, a bill granting pensions to Mary McKenry, Catherine Blecker, Mary Ann Hetring and Margaret Carson, widows of old soldiers; also, granting pensions to Captain Samuel Cooper, Joseph Bower and Samuel Dixon.

RULE AMENDMENT.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, offered an amendment to the rule allowing the House to take a bill out of committee ten days after committal, construing it to mean ten days that the House shall actually be in session.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, of Philadelphia, one to prohibit the collection of taxes on personal property by the State, to take effect immediately.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, one establishing the rate of interest at seven per cent., not to effect existing contracts.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, one authorizing writs of error on the judgments of Courts of Quarter Sessions on appeal from orders of removal of paupers.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company; also one repealing the act changing the venue in the case of Corbett against Lewis and Nelson from Allegheny to Jefferson, and remanding the same to Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company came up, and Speaker GRAHAM made a lengthy and eloquent speech in its favor. He was followed by Messrs. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, BURNET, of Monroe, MCCONAUGHY, of Adams, and LANDON, of Bradford, in the same vein. The bill passed finally on a call of the yeas and nays, without a single dissenting voice.

Following is the bill:

SECTION 1. That the act of Assembly approved August nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act Relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company," be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said company is required to build and complete their road to the State line within five years from the date hereof.

HOUSE.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which passed the Senate this morning, was called up at half past two o'clock by Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, and passed finally without a call for the yeas and nays.

FEES OF SHERIFFS.

The bill fixing the fees of sheriffs at three dollars per day for transferring prisoners to Penitentiaries and lunatics to Asylums, was defeated.

The bill provided as follows:

"That hereafter the fees of sheriffs for transferring prisoners to the penitentiaries and lunatics to the asylums of the State shall be three dollars per day, and no more, for the time employed in the service, and the said sheriffs are required to furnish to the commissioners a bill of particulars of the said services and expenses for examination and allowance by the said commissioners."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The bill requiring the Secretary of the Commonwealth to forward to the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio, a copy of Rogers' Geological Surveys of Pennsylvania, was adopted.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL CONSIDERED.

The Free Railroad bill of the House then came up.

The following is the bill as reported by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads:

SECTION 1. That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any incorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association, in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road, or as near as may be, and the name of each county in the State through or into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of shares of which the company, which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six or more than twelve directors of the company, who shall manage the affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places. Each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence and the number of shares he or she may take in said company. On compliance with the provisions of the second section of this act such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors, before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds, in the county where the principal office is designed to be located, and may be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall endorse thereon the day they were filed, and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed to such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter, and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit:

First—To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second—To sue and to be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Third—To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth—To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth—To appoint subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth—To make by-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State until at least two thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit, made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per centum paid in cash thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct, maintain and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit aforesaid endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State, or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 4 When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, the directors named in said articles of association may, in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places and give such notice as they may deem expedient, and may continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed. At the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

SEC. 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the persons named as corporators in such articles of association are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as if such corporation had been created under any special act of the Legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities of the general railroad law passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, as fully and effectually as if said powers were specially incorporated in said charter.

SEC. 6. Whenever any railroad company heretofore incorporated, or created and incorporated, under the provisions of this act, shall, in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital stock, it shall be lawful, and is hereby authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate, setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereupon such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

SEC. 7. The number of managers of any company incorporated in pursuance of this act shall be a President and not less than six nor more than twelve directors, as shall be fixed by the corporators thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

SEC. 8 The directors of any railroad company created under this act shall have power to borrow money not exceeding the amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than the amount of capital stock subscribed, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor after the date thereof, and at such place, and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem expedient, and may secure payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said road and franchises.

SEC. 9. Any company incorporated under this act shall have power to construct such branches from its main line as it may deem necessary to increase its business and accommodate the trade and travel of the State.

SEC. 10. That the road constructed under the provisions of this act, or chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have the right to cross the track of any railroad company now chartered, or hereafter created; *Provided, however*, That the cost of making and keeping such crossing in repair shall be borne by the road crossing the track of another; *And provided further*, That the road so crossing the track of another shall keep at such crossing as many persons as may be required to give the necessary signals to prev

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. Mrs. Clara Keeny, indicted for stealing a letter from the postoffice at Keenysville, Tioga county, occupied the entire session, the Court adjourning after the jury had retired. A verdict will be rendered this morning.

The Grand Jury found true bills in the following cases:

United States vs. W. A. Clemens; indictment carrying on business of commercial broker without license.

United States vs. Joseph Harris; indictment passing U. S. Treasury notes and fractional currency.

Daniel B. Miller; indictment having in his possession, with intent to pass, counterfeit National currency.

United States vs. Nicholas Thieken; indicted for fraudulently using stamps and making false returns.

District Court—Judge Williams.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—The case of Sleek vs. Reed (reported yesterday) was concluded. Jury out.

Joseph Young vs. Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Co. Motion by N. P. Fetterman, Esq., for defendant, for a new trial.

B. R. Bradford vs. Guthrie et. al. Motion by plaintiff's counsel for a new trial.

Patricks & Friend vs. Wills & Coyle. Action on a check for $600. Suit was brought in 1861. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,000, being the amount of check with interest.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Scanlon, indicted for felonious stabbing of officer Thomas W. Noble, was proceeded with and concluded, the jury finding a verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting and wounding, reducing the crime from a felony to a misdemeanor. Sentence deferred.

SENTENCES.

Henry Rief was called for sentence, having been convicted of breaking open the trunk of Louis Blind, a fellow boarder, and stealing therefrom $93.75. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and nine months in the Western Penitentiary.

John Hull, convicted of stealing a stone pick and shovel from the works of Goldsmith Harr, of East Birmingham, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of eighteen months in the Western Penitentiary.

Henry Hess, one of the parties implicated in the Pennsylvania Railroad robberies, was next called. Hess was indicted on two charges, stealing a quantity of clothing, and tobacco and wines from the freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On the first he entered a plea of guilty, but on the second, in which he was jointly indicted with Morris Kestner, the jury found a verdict of guilty. Judge Sterrett remarked that the case was of a peculiarly aggravated character, being not only one of larceny but a flagrant breach of trust, and deserved severe punishment. He sentenced defendant, on the first charge, to undergo two years and three months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, and in the second to one year. Morris Kestner, the accomplice of Hess, was sentenced to undergo similar terms of imprisonment.

A considerable number of surety of the peace, wife desertion cases, and romances of previous terms were disposed of by Duff, the District Attorney, devoting the day to a general closing up of calendars. A new jury will be in attendance on Monday.

Common Pleas—Judge Hellon.

FRIDAY, January 31.—The case of Irwin and Ward vs. O'Neill (reported yesterday) occupied the entire session and was not concluded at adjournment. Caldwell vs. McLaughlin. Motion on part of plaintiff for a new trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were entered at the Recorder's office, January 30th, 1868:

Lawrence Gorman to Jane Robinson, September 30th, 1867, two lots in Chartiers township, Nos. 111 and 112 in C. Harrison Love's plan; 50 by 100 feet.....$437.50

Andreas Emanuel to Daniel Walther, Dec. 18th, 1867, two lots in Lawrence township, No. 16 in Veriner Iten's plan of lots, 25 feet front on Spring Garden road and extending back 150 feet to Spring alley.....$1,500

Betsey Wardrop to Mary W. Young, Dec. 28th, 1867, lot in Sewickley township, containing one acre and thirty-two perches.....$1,000

Christ Geissler to Herman Schroder, Dec. 4, 1866, lot in the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, part of lot No. 8 in William Arthur's second plan of lots, 22 by 68 feet.....$900

John Brown to Henry Wilhelm, Aug. 12, 1865, lots No. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, in John Brown's plan of lots, in Lower St. Clair township, 40 feet by 100 feet.....$1000

John Brown to Henry Wilhelm, July 5, 1865, lots No. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, in John Brown's plan of lots, in Lower St. Clair township.....$2000

Bernard Morningstar to William McFadden, Nov. 31, 1866, lot in Second ward, Allegheny, fronting on Ledlie street 25 feet, and extending back 100 feet.....$475

City of Allegheny to William McConnell, Oct. 1, 1867, lots 16 and 17 in block 20, on Stanton avenue, in Shaler township, containing 23 acres, and lot No. 1 in said block, containing one acre.....$7800

Allegheny City to William McConnell, Oct. 1st, 1867. Lot in block 21 Shaler township, containing 4½ acres...$2,250

Lewis Reuter to James H Sweet, January 1st, 1867. The undivided half part of lot 103 in the original plan of lots in Birmingham, fronting on Neville street 60, and extending back 95 fine feet along McKee street.....$8,000

Elizabeth F. Denny to Daniel Wallace, February 28, 1866. Lot No. 17 in block No. 2, Second ward, Allegheny, fronting on Western avenue 23 feet 4 inches, and extending back 160 feet to Pasture lane.....$1,400

Samuel R. Craley, sheriff, to James K. Morange, January 4th, 1868. In trust of Adam Berry to lot on Union avenue, Allegheny city, with buildings...$3,500

Robert Campbell to Hermann Shubard. Lot in McClure township, part of lot No 20 in J. R. Davis' plan, containing 5 acres and 2 perches.....$10,000

OHIO NEWS.

—Ex-Governor Cox has settled down in Cincinnati to practice his profession, the law, and if any of his friends say anything to him hereafter about official places, he will be grieved.

—The Ohio State Library at Columbus has 20,000 volumes. The Public Library at Detroit has over 15 000 volumes, and devotes an annual income of over $4,000 to the purchase of books. All forfeited bail bonds in that city are to be collected and paid over to the fund.

—On Saturday, Mrs. Benjamin Young, who lives in Cumberland, Franklin county, Ohio, put a large kettle of water on the stove By some accident, the kettle, after the water became boiling hot, was upset on the three children of Mrs. Young, aged respectively two, four and six years, scalding t em so terribly that the younger one died on Sunday morning, and the others are not expected to recover.

—The suicide of Rev. Mr. Brush, at Delaware, Ohio, was committed on Sunday morning, while his congregation were quietly awaiting his appearance to conduct the opening exercises of the regular weekly meeting. The members having waited some time after the usual hour of commencing service, dispatched one of their number to ascertain the cause of his delay. And he was found hanging dead in his barn. Another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, at Marysville, in the county adjoining Delaware, also committed suicide the same Sunday afternoon, by cutting his throat. Insanity is alleged in both cases, and in the last named it had been for some time apparent.

—The Dayton *Journal* mentions some of the incidents which enlivened a coon hunt at Phillipsburg, in that vicinity, on Sunday morning. A coon was treed, the tree felled, and a couch dog belonging to a young man named Skyles seized the coon. The latter was then the best of the fight when Miner Walker, in attempting to make a diversion in favor of the dog with a stick, struck the latter accidentally, and Skyles was enraged at the death of his dog, and felled Walker with a club, knocking him senseless. Jacob Milton, a friend of Walker, seized the axe with which the tree was felled, and stepped into Skyles shoulder. Whereupon Daniel Crow drew a revolver and shot Milton on the right shoulder, wounding him severely. The party were subsequently arrested.

—Mr. John Robertson Postmaster at this place, was attacked on his way home, on Sunday night about nine o'clock, knocked down and robbed of some two hundred and ninety dollars. The particulars are: Mr. Robertson after church repaired to the postoffice, as is his custom, to make up the mails leaving early Monday morning. After concluding his labors, he started for home, and had reached the stone steps in front of the residence of Mr. G. W. Nelson, when two men who had concealed themselves behind the pillars at the side of the gate rushed out, knocked him senseless and relieved him of the amount stated above. Mr. Roberson remained prostrate on the ground in an insensible condition for about an hour, when reason returned and he sought his home. He is considerably injured about the head, but his wounds are not considered dangerous. No clue to the perpetrators of the murderous assault and robbery has yet been elicited.—*New Lisbon Journal.*

Immense quantities of coal await a rise in the Monongahela river between this point and Mckeesport.

CITY ITEMS.

Attractive Sale of Real Estate.

Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, on the premises, Monday, February 10th, at 2½ o'clock, will sell by auction that very desirably located property Nos. 154, 158, 160, 162, 164 and 166 Sheffield street, Allegheny City (near Bidwell street). Each lot fronts twenty feet on Sheffield street, grounding 137½ feet to an alley. The improvements consist of six modern style (new) two-story brick dwelling houses, having all the modern improvements. See auction advertisements.

Judging from the large patronage which is daily bestowed on the widely known jewelry house of Reineman, Meyran & Siedle, 29 Fifth street, we are constrained to believe that the special inducements offered by that representative house are even greater than as yet advertised. The firm offer the immense stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silver and silver plated wares at prices to suit purchasers. Within a short time they purpose taking possession of their magnificent new building, which was recently injured by fire, and in the meanwhile offer their stock at very great bargains. Persons desiring elegant or plain jewelry of any description are commended to this house, especially during the continuance of the present special sale.

E. F. Goodrich in his laughable act "The Novice," at the Rink to-night.

Pure Teas, spices and coffees can no where else be obtained at more reasonable prices than at the old established mart of Joseph A Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street. Housekeepers will please take notice that a fresh invoice of teas of direct importation, and engraving all the famous and popular trade marks, has just been received at this house and offered at prices in keeping with the recent great decline in the Chinese markets. A trial of the teas of this house is all that is asked.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its vari us forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

The changeable weather which we are now enjoying, rather experiencing, plays havoc with winter clothing, but all clear complaints from various sources reia to the subject. We do not know how to mend matters, but we are aware of the fact that the best practical plumber to call in to "Stop a leak" or "fit a pipe" is our friend T. T. Ewens, No. 165 Wood street. He attends promptly to all calls of this character and executes his work in the very best style and at most reasonable prices.

Miss Louie and Miss Sarah Tobey, at the Rink to-night.

The subject of rents attracts much attention just at this time, but our friend, T. T. Ewens, practical plumber, gas and steam fitter, No. 165 Wood street, will continue at his established headquarters to attend to all orders for work entrusted to his care. Readers may depend upon it that Mr. Ewens thoroughly understands every department of his business and from long experience is prepared to execute all sorts of work with which he may be favored.

Rare Chance for Business Men.—On Tuesday February 24th, at 3 o'clock p. m, on the premises will be sold the Lease hold of that desirable business property No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny city. The building is now occupied as a wholesale and retail grocery, well established with a good cash custom, doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars per year. See auction advertisement.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

The high reputation of Mr. Holtz heimer, proprietor of the Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth street, next door to the postoffice, as an epicure, is not only of local pride, but is generally known throughout the Western section of our State. Meals are served in the best style at all hours in best style of cooking, and in a clean and orderly manner. His prices are very reasonable.

Last appearance of the elegant lady skaters, Miss Louie and Miss Sarah Tobey, at the Rink to-night.

At Snodgrass & Ross', No. 24 St. Clair street, a large assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters is offered at the very lowest figures. The firm purchase their goods from first-class manufacturers, and afford purchasers articles in their line equal to the finest home made custom work. Call and see for yourself, as there is no charge for showing goods.

Dickens' photographs at Pittock's.

Hats and Caps.—The enterprising firm of Snodgrass and Ross, No. 24 St. Clair street, offer great bargains in fashionable hats and caps, for men and boys. Their stock is very large, and anxious to close out the firm have marked down their prices regardless of original cost. Liberal inducements to dealers who buy to sell again.

Closing Out—Diaries—at Pittock's.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—jot lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

The Ladies recognize the fact that no where else in the city can trimmings, lace goods, embroideries, hosiery, white and millinery goods, ribbons, gloves, &c., be found in better assortment, or at more reasonable prices, than at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

Mr. Goodrich and Miss Louie Tobey at the Rink to-night.

Strangers in the city who do not care about stopping at our hotels, are politely informed that at Holtzheimer's Continental Dining Rooms are daily served up, at all hours, meals fit for a King, and at very reasonable prices. Private apartments for ladies.

Pittock is closing out his Skates cheap.

Trunks, travelling bags and satchels, of excellent workmanship and best quality of material, are offered at greatly reduced prices at the well known and popular wholesale and retail establishment of Snodgrass & Ross, No. 24 St. Clair street.

World and Tribune Almanacs at Pittock's.

Gentlemen will find at Moorhead's headquarters for furnishing goods full lines of dress shirts, under clothing, ties, handkerchiefs, suspenders, hosiery, gloves and fancy articles generally, at very reduced prices.

To Arrive, during the coming week, large consignments of boots, shoes, carpets, dry goods and notions, which will be disposed of at auction and private sale by Palmer & Phillips, at the Opera House Auction Room, 60 Fifth street.

February Magazine, all ready, at Pittock's.

Housekeeping Goods.—Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Towelling, Quilts, Sheeting, Pillow Casing, Table Cloths and Covers, Piano Covers, Blankets, &c., at unparalelled reductions in price, at Barker's.

Auction Sale this day at 10 A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M., at the Opera House Auction Room, 60 Fifth street. Desirable styles of seasonable boots, shoes, balmorals, &c. Palmer & Phillips, auctioneers.

Muslins Damaged by Water.—Two cases bleached linen shirting Muslins, slightly wet, for sale at 9 and 12c, on West corner Market and Fourth streets, No. 69. THE GARDNER & STEWART.

Stereoscopic Views, an assortment at Pittock's.

The most tempting oysters and rarest of games kept constantly on hand at the popular and first class dining rooms of Holtzheimer, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. Call in and try a meal at Holtzheimer's.

For the Opera buy your party fans and light colored kid gloves at W. W. Moorhead's, Odd Fellows' Hall building and notion house, No. 81 Market street.

Fur Victorines, collars, cuffs, muffs, &c., at prices regardless of cost, at the wholesale and retail store of Snodgrass & Ross, No. 24 St. Clair street.

Damaged Muslins.—5-4 Pillow Casing a little wet on the edge, at 15c per yard, at Barker's.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Beauties of the Ballet—Black Crook Photographs at Pittock's.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Initial Paper and paper initialed at Pittock's.

Dicken's works at Pittock's.

Prag's Chromos at Pittock's.

Valentines at Pittock's.

—On last Tuesday morning about one o'clock, the body of Joseph Kline, of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, was run over by the down express train at Watsontown, and horribly mangled. It is thought he had been murdered and the body laid on the track. The remains were taken to Selinsgrove on the 10:25 train, on the same morning. He leaves a family.—*Sunbury Sentinel.*

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities.
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, December 31, 1869. }

The advance and firmness of American securities in the European markets depressed gold to 140¾ to-day; the market opened weak at 140¾, but closed from 140¾ to 140⅝, with a downward tendency. The large amount of cash gold on the market becomes a burthen at present during a period of extraordinary activity at the stock exchange, and in Government securities money can be realized at almost anything else but gold.

Government securities were lower and dull to-day, the transactions are very light, and are depending on the different shipments from the interior. The price of governments for the next week will depend on the course of the stocks; a reaction in the stock market will be shared by the dealings in bonds.

There is a marked decline in Express and telegraph stocks, and any other shares not strictly first-class in point of intrinsic value.

Mining shares remain firm, and with the approach of spring all the cheap stocks are bought up by capitalists.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 140¾; 140⅛, 141⅛; 5-20s, 1862, 111; 1864, 108⅝; 1865, 108⅝; Consols, 107⅝; 10-40s, 104¾; 7-30s, 107⅝.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	96½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	102½
Northwestern—common	60
Northwestern—preferred	78¾
New York Central	131½
Erie, Sterling Certificates	85¾
Michigan Southern	90
Corydon	40
Illinois Central	132
Quicksilver	13

—The House in Congress, on Tuesday, by a very large vote, passed the bill reported from the Committee on New York affairs, conferring the State Legislatures power to tax the shares of National banks at the same rate per cent. as other investors capital is taxed. The House, at the same time, passed Mr. Randall's bill, forbidding government officials within fifty miles of any public depository from speaking therein, to the exclusion of the National Executive, on matters relating to public moneys. These are wholesome measures, and should be passed by the Senate and approved by the President. To-day's vote on the proposition to tax bank shares cannot be questioned, and we think it unwise in